

The
**International
Teamster**



APRIL 1950



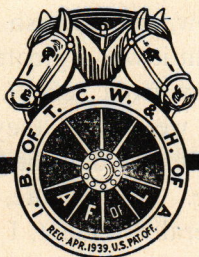
Easter Joy



"I am the resurrection and the life;
he that believeth in Me... shall never die."

-- John XI, 25, 26.

The International Teamster



DANIEL J. TOBIN • Editor
THOMAS E. FLYNN • Assistant Editor

Vol. 47

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No. 4

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Give to Conquer

Science has given mankind new hope in his fight against the dread killer, cancer. New and improved methods of diagnosis and more successful treatments hold promise of ultimate victory over this most feared of all diseases.

But this goal cannot be realized without more research, expensive research. The overwhelming portion of the cost for this research must be borne by Americans willing to give voluntarily. Appealing for funds to fight cancer is not an unreasonable request, because it is about an even bet that you or a member of your family will benefit, one day, from the research now being supported by those voluntary contributions.

For more on the fight against cancer, read the article on page 13 of this issue.

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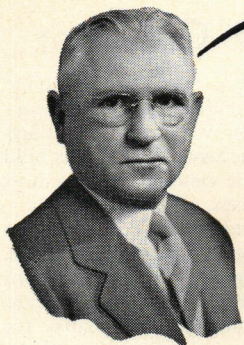
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Timely Remarks

by DANIEL J. TOBIN

Smoking is Harmful

An article appeared recently in one of the leading magazines of the nation dealing with smoking. I have read it and believe it to be sensible and informative. I have never been opposed to smoking, but I think that the new generation is going too far. It is pitiful to go into a restaurant or hotel dining room at night-time and see everyone, and especially the ladies, continuously smoking.

First, I believe that tobacco is a mild drug, and some drugs are no good for the human body. Next, I believe that while it is a mild drug, it is not nearly as dangerous a drug as alcohol, and one leads to the other. I am not preaching lectures to anyone either on smoking or drinking. I opposed prohibition because it leads to crime. A little advice from experience might not be resented by our readers.

I was a smoker and quit; then began once again to smoke and gradually reduced it, and now I am quitting again. I don't know how long I will remain without smoking. There is no doubt in anyone's mind but that a pipe or a good cigar helps soothe the nerves, especially for those who have a great deal on their minds from a day's worry and work. There also is no doubt that something else could be found to substitute that soothing necessity.

We all started to smoke in our early days because we thought it was smart to do so; because it was forbidden by my father. We are only human, still members of the human family, and we did that which was sometimes forbidden. I will never forget the first time I smoked a pipe. I was only a youngster and a fellow named Pat Jones got up a challenge between myself and another pal named Mike Sullivan to see which one of us would take the greatest number of puffs from the pipe. Well, I won the nickel he offered for the best smoker and, oh, I will never forget how sick I was for not only that night but for days afterwards.

I was then about 14 years of age, and I never attempted to smoke again because of that terrible sickness until I was well over 20. Then when I got to driving a street car or driving a truck it helped a little on a cold day to light the pipe in between trips and take a few pulls or puffs. Then as I grew still older and came to Indianapolis, once in a while I would smoke a nickel cigar. No question but what it helped to soothe my nerves, but I could have got along without it because it was not a necessity.

When I was a young fellow, the old Irish families in Cambridge, Mass., thought it was a greater crime to smoke than to run away from school. They forbade smoking until you were what they called a man, and some of my associates did not grow up to be men very early in life. At any rate, when I got out on the road as General President, I smoked continuously before the meetings and during the afternoon. The nervous strain was so great that I felt that smoking relieved me. Then I found that I had some trouble with my throat and in the middle of my address in a large meeting I would get hoarse and my voice would weaken. I went to throat specialists, and they finally advised me to give up smoking, an order I obeyed strictly.

Then I remember after a milk drivers' meeting in Chicago I had a headache the next day that would knock the roof off your head. I noticed the same thing happened to me in St. Louis or New York. In those days, we used to have meetings with attendance from 1000 up to 2000. There were very few picture shows and members attended meetings and paid more attention in those days than they do now. Today, the average member takes his union for granted. In other words, he believes that the unions are indestructible and, consequently, the membership is careless in attending meetings or in fighting for and upholding the principles of decency and justice upon which the unions are founded.

I went to an eye specialist and to two or three other doctors complaining about the almost unbearable headaches. Finally, one doctor said to me, "Do you smoke, Mr. Tobin?" I answered that I did not.

"In those meetings you attend, is there smoking going on down on the floor?" he asked.

I answered, yes, nearly every one of our members smoke with very few exceptions. He told me I would have to begin to smoke a little before the meetings or while waiting to address the meetings. This would act as an antidote to the smoking, he explained. We used to have a representative in

Chicago, Steve Sumner, who is now dead, one of the finest union men I ever knew. Steve used to kick about smoking in the meetings, claiming it was giving him a headache. He never used tobacco. We all thought Steve was a showman and that he

exaggerated, but I found out that he was not putting on an act—when all the audience was smoking and I inhaled that smoke, I suffered my headaches.

Well, I started in to light a cigar before going to a meeting and got sick as a dog. In other words,

Vice President E. F. Murphy Mourned

I have just received the sad news of the death of one of the members of the General Executive Board, Edward F. Murphy of Cleveland, Local No. 407.

Edward Murphy has been my associate for over twenty-five years. A finer man, a more honest or better man, highly intelligent, trustworthy and courageous, no better man ever served the International Organization as a member of the General Executive Board.

It fills one with thoughts, sometimes depressing thoughts, when cog after cog of the wheel which constitutes the great machinery of this International Union wears out. It always is difficult to make the repairs necessary to carry on the great work which has been done by that great wheel in building this magnificent union to the strength and prestige it enjoys today.

Of the great men I have met in our labor movement, Ed Murphy was one whom I always trusted, respected and admired. He was unselfish and humble, and that is why, in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and other places which misunderstood many of us, they always respected the decisions, the advice and the counsel of Ed Murphy. In addition to this, the employers respected the advice and the appeals of Ed Murphy in behalf of the general interest of both our membership and our employers.

Ed Murphy also was able to advise me and counsel me, and he never in his life, to my knowledge, gave me the wrong advice. I have to depend a great deal on my men out in the field. I cannot keep my fingers on each individual union or on each individual member. This would be impossible. Consequently, I have to rely on the trustworthy men whom I select and appoint to look after, not my special interest but the interest of the International Union in the several districts throughout the nation.

I have been somewhat blessed with an understanding of men. I have made very few disappointing appointments or promotions. Yes, I have had one or two or maybe four bad articles over a period of 30 years, but 99 per cent of the men I have placed

in responsible positions throughout the International jurisdiction have been loyal, faithful, intelligent, full of nerve and strategy. They have been as much responsible as I have been for the promotion and building up of this institution in which we all hold membership, our International Brotherhood.

In the old dark days when we were struggling to bring Cleveland and Ohio to the top of our ladder of success, Ed Murphy led in that vanguard of courageous men who were so scrupulously honest that they commanded the respect even of the employers whom they were fighting.

There are coming into our union now wonderful young men with military experience and better education, and, some day, those men will take the places of the men who, like Murphy, helped to make us what we are. But there will be no one who will succeed Murphy and outshine him in the wonderful work he accomplished for the Teamsters Union he served during the quarter of a century in which he had been active in organizing and negotiating work.

I could go on filling this entire publication with my personal experiences and dealings with the services of Ed Murphy. But his work stands out for itself, and years from now those of us who may survive and those who come after us should have indelibly inscribed in their minds and their hearts the name of that great character who has just passed away and who helped to build up the Teamsters Union in Ohio and elsewhere.

I tender in behalf of the International membership to his wife and family our sincere condolences at the death of this great man who was husband and father, but who to me was an associate, a trustworthy friend, who risked his life for me on more than one occasion when the life of the International Union was in the balance in certain districts in which he had to work.

May his soul rest in peace with his Creator who gave him the keen mind and the sense of decency which will cause him to be remembered during the years that follow.

I was back 30 years before when I first obtained that great gift of being able to smoke more than Paddy Sullivan.

When my sons were growing up, I used to say to them at Christmas time: "Now boys, you are going to school; some of you are going to college. Don't be afraid of me, but smoke either a pipe or a cigar—no one smokes cigarettes except those we look upon as being somewhat weak-minded."

A few years later, when I went back East to spend Christmas with those boys, I was the only one smoking a cigarette—the rest had their pipe or cigars. Don't make any mistake about the kidding I got about what I had said to them years ago on smoking cigarettes.

Well, I find in recent months that smoking has affected my mouth, my throat and my tongue, and I quit again. Believe me, I am not telling you what to do, but it has substantially improved my general health.

Above all, I certainly don't like to see every beautiful young girl in a train or in a dining car or hotel continuously puffing cigarettes, one after another. I don't think it adds to their moral standing or to the respect that men may hold for them. Again, I am apologizing for making this statement, because I know that millions of wonderful young, noble women do smoke, but is there anything so disgusting to what I call a decent man than to see,

walking down the street, an old lady, all primped up, between 50 and 60 years of age, with a cigarette hanging in her lips without even holding same in her hand and not endeavoring to hide it, but holding same in her lip in the middle of the day on the public streets. If she believes she is smart or that it enhances her beauty in the eyes of her men or in the eyes of her own family, she is sadly mistaken.

Smoking is a habit created by the human family many years ago. The Indians smoked—the Chinese smoked opium because it sent them into dreams of happiness, and we find that in the days of Columbus, his sailors learned to smoke from the Indians.

I don't suppose it will ever be abolished, because it is one of those small weaknesses which renders some solace and help to the human family. I am only telling you my own experiences and saying to you that nicotine is a drug, as stated in this monthly publication referred to. You cannot help absorb in your tonsils, your throat, your teeth and even in the sinuses the fumes or effects of that nicotine which is considered poisonous by all medical men.

Again I ask our readers to pardon me for this article, but I am only trying to explain my own experiences, not so much to convert the old-timers but to try and get the old-timers to advise their children, male and female, that there is nothing glorious or enhancing or elevating in the use of tobacco.

When to Register for Primaries

Each month, THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER calls attention to voter registration dates coming up in the near future and points out who is eligible to vote. Members are urged to check their registration status carefully and make certain they qualify to vote in the November elections.

Virginia—Annual poll tax of \$1.50 must be paid by April 30. Eligible to vote are persons who have lived in state one year, in county, city or town six months and in precinct 60 days.

Iowa—New voters and those who have failed to vote since 1946 must register by May 1. Six months' residence in state, 60 days in county and 10 days in precinct are necessary for eligibility.

Kentucky—New voters and those who failed to vote in 1948 must register by June 1. Voting qualifications are one year's residence in state, six months in county and 60 days in precinct.

Montana—New voters and those who failed to vote in 1948 must register by June 1. One year's residence in state and 30 days in precinct are necessary to qualify.

New Mexico—New voters and those who failed to vote in

1946 and 1948 must register by May 1. Qualified to vote are those who have lived one year in state, 90 days in their county and 30 days in precinct.

North Carolina—New voters must register in May. One year's residence in state, and four months in county and precinct are necessary to qualify.

Oklahoma—New voters and those who failed to vote since 1944 must register in June. Qualifications: One year's residence in state, six months in county and 30 days in precinct.

Rhode Island—New voters and those who pay no real or personal property tax must register by the end of June. To qualify, one must have lived in the state two years and six months in the city or town.

South Dakota—New voters and those who failed to vote in 1948 must register by May 15. Qualifications: One year's residence in state, 90 days in county and 30 days in precinct.

Tennessee—All persons except veterans and women must pay 50 cents poll tax by early in June. Qualifications: One year's residence in state and six months in county.

Vice President Murphy Passes

EDWARD F. MURPHY, International Vice President and president of Local 407, Cleveland, Ohio, died suddenly of a heart attack in Charity Hospital in Cleveland at 2:10 p.m. Tuesday, March 7.

Brother Murphy had been in poor health since April, 1948, when he suffered injuries in an automobile accident in Ohio.

All of Cleveland labor, including the C.I.O., and the city administration, were deeply grieved and publicly expressed their sorrow at the passing of Bro. Murphy, 58 years old, who had, by his honesty, integrity and far-sighted leadership, made himself a prominent and respected figure in the industrial life of the lake city.

Mayor Thomas A. Burke said:

"I consider his death a personal loss in that I've lost a friend. Over and above his death is a great loss to the community. He was a fine influence in the labor movement."

Others who voiced similar feelings concerning Bro. Murphy's pass-

International Officer With a Great Labor Record in Cleveland and Ohio Dies Suddenly Of Heart Attack; Memorial Plans are Mapped



Edward F. Murphy

ing included San Sponseller, regional director of the C.I.O., Landis P. O'Brien of Mohawk Truck Lines,

M. J. O'Brien, president of the Cleveland Draymen's Association and Sam C. Fulton, director of labor relations for three trucking employers' groups.

These expressions of grief are indicative of the wide range of friendships with which Ed Murphy had surrounded himself. He had been instrumental in bringing the various factions of organized labor together for their mutual welfare when they had common problems. He was credited by management and unionists with having a keen mind which went to the heart of a problem. Employers and union leaders found they could rely on his word.

Brother Murphy was buried Saturday, March 11, in Calvary Cemetery after a funeral mass at St. John's Cathedral. Rev. E. C. McCue, delivering the funeral sermon before 2,000 mourners inside the cathedral, said that a common bond of love and respect for Mr. Murphy united the gathering of political, labor and industrial leaders who attended the solemn requiem mass.

"We are here today because we believed (in his) convictions and that he sought to follow them through; because he used the great power which was his, within the limits of human fallibility, for the good of the men in his union, for the good of the employers and for the common good of the community in which he lived.

"Fundamentally, in the economic give and take of the market place, Edward Murphy was a man of peace and 'blessed are the peacemakers.'"

One of Brother Murphy's best-known sayings was:

"Any fool can call a strike." He believed the real test of a labor



Cleveland pays its final tribute to Vice President Edward F. Murphy as the casket is borne from St. John's Cathedral at the conclusion of the funeral mass.

leader was to achieve peace and satisfactorily settle disputes without work stoppages in order to save money for the membership and create better relationships with industry. He was an outspoken critic of wildcat strikes.

The respect in which Brother Murphy was held by Cleveland is expressed in the following editorial which appeared in the daily press of the city:

"It is not inconsiderable tribute to the man that over the span of his union leadership he won and held the confidence of city and county officials with whom he dealt, and likewise won the admiration of spokesmen for industry. He stood on his word, however rough the going. He could always be counted upon to wield a powerful gyroscopic influence upon the impetuous within union ranks."

When present plans mature, the good of Brother Murphy will live after him. As a memorial to his more than 30 years of service and leadership, plans are being laid to establish a \$100,000 section of the new Charity Hospital, in which he died, in his name. The proposed memorial, which would cover an entire floor, would be known as the Edward F. Murphy Memorial Pavilion and would be dedicated to the care of children.

The Children's Pavilion is to be financed by contributions from an estimated 25,000 members of the Teamsters' Union and leaders within both branches of organized labor, management and individuals. It has been characterized as a worthy and fitting tribute to this sixth son of a family of 11 children who mounted a wagon as a Teamster at the age of 13 to help support the family and his widowed mother.

Brother Murphy was born in Cleveland July 15, 1891. He attended Cleveland schools until he was 13 years old. He went to work May 11, 1912, for a cartage company and joined Truck Drivers Local 407.

Shortly afterwards he went to

work for H. F. Frank, a Cleveland drayman, with whom he remained for over 17 years. In 1916 he was elected vice president of Local 407 and in 1924 to its presidency, a position he held at his death.

Under his leadership, the local grew from the 500 members it had when he joined to the present membership of 7,500. One of his achievements was the formation, in 1929, of the Teamsters Joint Council No. 41, which helped to coordinate the eight Teamster locals within Cleveland.

In 1934 he became president of the Joint Council. He followed formation of the Council with the Ohio Drivers Council to make wages and working conditions for drivers more uniform over the state and organized the Cleveland Food Council, an organization of 14 A. F. of L. unions which handle food.

In 1934 he was appointed a General Organizer for the International in territory covered by Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and part of New York and Canada.

In 1936 he was elected a vice president of the International.

Brother Murphy is survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary O'Connell Murphy; a daughter, Mrs. Mary Boone, and two sons, Edward Jr., and Joseph.

Liberty Publishes Article on Gompers

Liberty magazine, in its May issue, commemorates the birth 100 years ago of Samuel Gompers, the first president of the American Federation of Labor, with an article entitled, "Labor's National Hero," by J. C. Rich, editor of the *Hat Worker*, published by the AFL Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union.

Mr. Rich has portrayed the highlights of the very eventful life of Samuel Gompers, who is recognized as a great American patriot, humanitarian and American labor leader, and has traced his influence on the growth and policies of labor unions in this country.

Local 627 Member Wins Illinois Award

Brother Harold Westcott, a member of Local 627, Peoria, Ill., has been named as the "Outstanding Illinois Truck Driver of 1949" because of his outstanding safety record and the heroism he displayed at the scene of a highway crash outside Chicago last July.



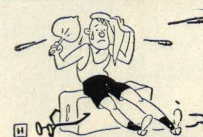
Bro. Westcott

Bro. Westcott was on his regular dry freight run from Peoria to Chicago when, at 15 minutes past midnight, he happened on a head-on collision between two trucks. Both were aflame.

Disregarding his own safety and at the risk of his own life from a possible explosion, he pulled one of the drivers from the burning truck and beat out the flames enveloping his clothing. He aided the other victim and then hailed a passing car to take the injured man to the hospital. He sent another passerby to call the fire department. He then stayed on and directed traffic, thereby avoiding the possibility of additional accidents, until the police and firemen arrived.

For this exploit he had previously been acclaimed as the Illinois Driver of the Month for July.

He will be nominated by the Central Motor Freight Association as the United States Driver of the Year. Brother Westcott, a driver for the Scherer Freight Lines, Peoria, has been a member of the Teamsters Union since 1936.



Whew!

It's a job trying to find a Teamster when you don't know his address. When you move, report your new address to the Local secretary and be assured of getting your magazine on time.

International
APRIL

General Executive Board Report

ALL members of the Executive Board were present at each of the sessions except Vice Presidents John P. McLaughlin, Daniel J. Murphy, and Edward F. Murphy who were unavoidably absent because of illness. The minutes of the last meeting of the General Executive Board held in December, 1949, in Washington, D. C., were approved.

The further request of Anthony R. White for reinstatement, Local 211, was brought to the attention of the Board. The Board reaffirmed its previous decision not to approve his reinstatement.

The matter of participation in Labor's League for Political Education's campaign to collect voluntary individual political contributions from members of the International Brotherhood was discussed. The General President was empowered to appoint a committee to make a thorough study of the extent to which such participation is permissible and advisable. This committee is to submit a report to the General Executive Board for consideration at its next meeting.

A report was made relative to the activities of the building trustees in connection with the construction of the International Brotherhood's new office building to be erected in Washington, D. C. This report disclosed that architects had been selected, and that tentative plans of the building had been prepared by these architects. It is anticipated that the building will be completed some time in the fall of 1951.

The request of Local 819 for financial assistance, in connection with organizing activities, was considered and denied. Similar requests made by Local 854 and Local 35 were denied.

The forthcoming Label Trades'

Insurance and Retirement Plan in Accord With Expressed Desires of 1947 Convention Is Slated for Submission at Next Meeting

by DANIEL J. TOBIN

Exposition in Philadelphia was discussed. It was decided that this Exposition should receive the full support of the joint council of that city.

The Board considered the dispute between Local 404, Springfield, Mass., and the New England Conference of Teamsters. A representative of the International was appointed to inquire into this matter and report the results of his investigation to the General President for his consideration.

The request of Local 814, New York City, for strike endorsement was considered and granted.

The request of Local 958, Minneapolis, for strike endorsement was deferred pending further inquiry.

A request that the General Executive Board clarify the position taken by it, relative to Credit Unions, at its meeting in Miami in February 1946, was considered. It was decided that this position needed no clarification. The original position, that while the Board did not express disfavor with Credit Unions as such, it did condemn the use of the International Union's name in furthering activities of these unions and condemned any discussion of union business or candidates for union office within these private gatherings, was reaffirmed.

Executive Vice President Dave Beck, as chairman for the Committee on Insurance and Retirement, made a report concerning the activities of this Committee. In brief, he pointed out that the Committee has worked diligently to bring into actual

existence a plan on insurance and retirement that conforms in all respects with the desires of the International Convention as expressed in 1947. He stated that five or six plans had been drawn up, that each of these plans had been submitted to qualified actuaries for careful examination; that these various plans were considered and eliminations and additions were made, and that at the present time a satisfactory and actuarially sound plan, conforming in all respects to the mandate of the Convention, is imminent. He concluded by stating that this plan will be ready for submission to the General Executive Board at its next called session.

Numerous appeals and jurisdictional disputes were considered and disposed of by the General Executive Board:

Appeal of Local 279, Decatur, Ill., from the decision of Joint Council 65, Springfield, Ill., was denied.

Appeal of Lawrence O'Leary from the decision of the Executive Board of Local 251, Providence, R. I., in connection with a withdrawal card, was upheld and the decision of the Executive Board of Local 251 was reversed.

The appeals of certain members of Local 397, Erie, Pa., from the decision of Joint Council No. 46, Buffalo, N. Y., pertaining to seniority rights of these employees working for the Lyons Transportation Company were considered by the Board and the decisions of Joint Council 46 were set aside, the Board deciding that a seniority list should be set up

in accordance with the latest date each employee of the Lyons Transportation Company went to work for that company.

Appeal of Frank Mascaro, Local 933, Rochester, N. Y., from a decision of Joint Council No. 17, Rochester, N. Y., was considered. The decision of Joint Council 17 was upheld except that the penalty imposed by the joint council was modified.

In the appeal of Harold Gibbs from a decision of Joint Council 40, Pittsburgh, Pa., involving his seniority rights, the decision of the Joint Council was upheld with clarification.

The appeals of two members of Local 397, Erie, Pa., from the decision of Joint Council 40, Pittsburgh, relative to the seniority rights of Robert Aylsworth, employed by the Lyons Transportation Company, was considered and the decision of Joint Council 40 was reversed, the Board deciding Aylsworth should be placed on the seniority list in accordance with the date he went to work for the Lyons Transportation Company after leaving his previous employment.

The appeal of Nestor Miskow, Local 249, Pittsburgh, Pa., from a decision of Joint Council 40, Pittsburgh, was considered. This decision was in part set aside, and modified.

The jurisdictional dispute between Local 249 and Local 635, both of Pittsburgh, Pa., relative to certain employees of Campbell and Woods Company of Pittsburgh, was considered and the decision of Joint Council 40, giving jurisdiction to Local 635, was upheld.

Another jurisdictional dispute between these two local unions, relating to inside workers employed by ice companies in Pittsburgh, was considered. It appeared that an agreement had been reached by the two local unions and the Board approved the agreement.

The jurisdictional dispute between Local 92 and Local 377, relative to employees of the Sterling-Donaldson Baking Company, was considered and the two locals were given explicit instructions in regard to the settlement of this dispute.

The appeal of Local 177, Newark, N. J., from a decision of Joint

Council 73, Newark, involving employees of the Coca-Cola Company, in which decision jurisdiction was given to Local 125, was denied.

The jurisdictional dispute between Local 553, New York, and Local 456, New York, relative to employees of the Roy-Rasol Fuel Oil Corporation and employees of the Town and Country Oil Corporation, were considered and the Board decided that jurisdiction belonged to Local 553. The Board gave explicit instructions to both Local 553 and Local 456 as to the time and manner of carrying this decision into effect.

Many other matters, which were only of a general nature, were also discussed.

General President Tobin expressed his appreciation to each member of the Board for his diligence and interest in dealing with the various matters considered by the Board during the progress of the present meetings, and thereafter adjourned the meeting of the General Executive Board, subject to call by the General President.

Three of 327 Earn Traveller's Thanks

Three members of Local Union 327, Nashville, Tenn., were recently commended by a traveller who they aided in a highway mishap.

Brothers Charles Cawthion, M. B. Hollowell and Willie Williams assisted Franklin A. Metzler of Carlinville, Ill., whose car had skidded off the highway into a deep and muddy ditch near Manchester, Tenn., on Route 41. To express his appreciation, Metzler wrote their employer, the Wilson Truck Co., of Nashville.

"We wish to thank you for the aid your men gave . . . if we ever have any trucking to do in your territory we will show our appreciation by giving you the job. Please convey our thanks to your men again" wrote the motorist whom the members of Local 327 had aided.

Only FREE MEN Vote

*Those who dont
soon lose their
FREEDOM*

*Are You
Registered
?*



The ICC Can't Make Up Its Mind

OUR friends who are learned in the law tell about an English judge of several centuries ago who is primarily remembered for the length of time it took him to decide his case. Five years he considered sufficient time to reach a decision on simple cases. But as to those which were more complex, he disliked to rush into a decision. For these, he believed 10 or 12 years were necessary. And he was known to take up to 18 or 20 years for those cases he considered truly significant or complex.

True Maxim Is Cited

Incidents of this sort may be amusing as a matter of history. But it would not be amusing today to suppose that it would require years and years for our judicial bodies to act. "Justice delayed is justice denied;" this is an old and sound adage.

The Interstate Commerce Commission now has before it, undecided, the matter of prescribing rules governing truck-leasing to put a stop to the worst excesses of the gypsy operators. It is not yet threatening any records held by the English judge we mentioned. But the months and even years are slipping by, and it now appears that a final decision will still be a long time coming.

The formal proceeding was inaugurated as far back as January 1948, but at that time consideration of the evils of gypsy operations already had a lengthy history. The Director of the Commission's Bureau of Motor Carriers testified that the first became actively concerned with the evils of unrestrained truck-leasing and gypsy operations in 1940. At that time he commenced a series of meetings with carriers, apparently looking toward some remedial action. In 1941, the Bureau instituted a formal study of leasing practices, and issued a preliminary report on its findings in 1943.

The Evils of Gypsies and Truck-Leasings First Brought Before Commission in 1940 And the Decision Still Hasn't Been Given

In 1947 the question was again revived and Bureau employees commenced a second factual study and also instituted work on drafting a set of regulations to cover truck-leasing. These regulations were actually discussed with the employers of gypsies. Even these people believed that some action should be taken to remove existing abuses, but were hopelessly divided as to what was necessary.

Accordingly, it was not until January 9, 1948, that the Commission formally instituted the present proceedings. Only the Teamsters Union has shown any push or urge to reach a decision since that time. There has been a series of minor but constant delays until now, more than two years later; there is no bright hope for an early, final decision.

Hearings in this proceeding were to have begun in April 1948, but the American Trucking Associations successfully sought to delay their commencement until October 1948. The hearings dragged on until January 27, 1949, at which time all parties were given until March 8, 1949, to submit their written views. Two postponements of this date were sought and won by trucking companies so that the parties' written briefs were before the Examiner who heard the case only on May 17, 1949.

Examiner Henry C. Lawton, having thousands of pages of testimony and briefs to study, discharged his task with due diligence, but it was August 26, 1949, before his determination was available. It was his recognition of existing evils and his recommendation of rules to do

away with the worst excesses of "leasing" which brought so many howls of anguish from the trucking companies.

Time Drags On and On

All parties were initially given to September 26, 1949, to file written "exceptions" to Examiner Lawton's report and until October 11, 1949, to file replies to other exceptions. But these dates again had to be postponed, and it was November 1 before exceptions were finally filed and December 7 before replies to exceptions were filed.

It should be clear that the Teamsters Union consistently objected to all these requests for extensions of time. The Union was always ready to state its views on the date first set, and only its active opposition prevented further postponements than were actually granted.

Since December 7, 1949, the Commission's Division 5 has had the matter under advisement. An early decision is clearly desirable, particularly since any decision reached by Division 5 may then be appealed to the full Commission. How long it will take finally to obtain the Commission's view is anyone's guess. Beyond the Commission stand the courts and the possibility of prolonged litigation.

There are many parties—the worst offenders of the gypsy operators—who are in no hurry to reach a final decision. The Union is however, pressing vigorously for early action. The Union would prefer to let stand the records for dalliance hung up by a long-gone English judge. It hopes the Commission will get along with its decision.

EDITORIALS

Labor in Japan

The progress of labor in occupied Japan is a matter of great importance to the United States. The advances which the Japanese people make toward a more democratic order than prevailed before World War II will depend in a large part on the manner in which labor in that country is able to organize and shoulder economic and political responsibilities.

A report on Japanese labor progress in 1949 issued by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, General Douglas MacArthur, gives cause both for some encouragement and some pessimism.

On the plus side of the ledger it is interesting to note that substantial progress is being made in collective bargaining. Nearly 57 per cent of the organized workers are covered by agreements. Moreover, there was little work stoppage in the country as there have been in some countries where the Communist-inspired strikes have wreaked economic havoc. Prices in general did not rise much and employment levels in general were high. Failure of the Communists to carry out their aims among Japanese workers is another positive sign on the Far Eastern labor front.

On the negative side, we find that many of the collective bargaining agreements are not fully or are improperly understood. More education in this direction seems indicated.

Prices are still too high and the report points out that 60 per cent of the total family income continues to be consumed by food expenses alone.

The prevalence of non-payment of wages is another and an alarming situation. From January to October labor standards inspectors found 9,834 enterprises had failed to pay wages totalling 6.1 billion yen. All but about 1.5 billion yen has been repaid. These are only the discovered non-payments; the real amount is probably much higher.

No minimum wage has been established and the economic squeeze on the workers is getting tougher due to the severe money situation.

The aims of the occupying authorities are laud-

able, but there still seems very considerable distance to go before we can view the Japanese labor situation with much optimism. Perhaps when the report for 1950 is issued, we may have more reasons for encouragement. Let us hope so.

Election By-Product

So much has been written about the British elections in the press in this country that we are going to make only one comment and this is on an aspect of the elections that has received too little consideration.

We refer, of course, to the high percentage of British voters who turned out and went to the polling stations to cast their ballots for the candidates of their choice. According to final figures approximately 85 per cent of the British eligible voters actually cast their votes. This is a remarkable high percentage and one in which the British can take very great pride.

Compare this 85 per cent with our own showing. In the Presidential elections of 1948 our people cast something like 52 per cent of the eligible votes. In some states the showing was woefully low. In one Southern state less than 14 per cent of the potential voters cast their ballots. The highest average going to the polls was set by the citizens of Utah when three-fourths of the citizens voted.

A democracy will remain dynamic and virile only if it is true to its traditions of freedom and the privilege of voting is one of the greatest in our heritage of liberty. We should take a lesson from the British and cast our ballots heavily—we should approach the 85 per cent mark.

But we must remember registration comes first. By the way, have you registered?

A Two-Year Success Story

This month marks the second anniversary of the active beginning of the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan) which was instituted by this

Government in an effort to help the European continent help itself.

The record of Marshall Plan aid is found in increased production, improved agricultural conditions and, above all, of a strong faith in the future. This faith unfortunately is tempered somewhat by the fears that the cold war between East and West may flare into open conflict with the European nations squarely in the middle.

The Marshall Plan program has done a two-fold job: it has helped in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of a war-torn continent and it has contained communism which had threatened to sweep from the U. S. S. R. to the Western European coast.

A major factor in Marshall Plan success has been the role of organized labor. In fact, labor has been a key factor in the success of the plan—labor in Europe and the strong support of labor in the U. S.*

The Communists tried their most desperate tactics on European labor and were repulsed. American labor has joined with European labor in a great new confederation of anti-Communist workers. This new federation is bound to have profound effects on the future hopes and peace of the workers of Europe and the rest of the world.

The future of the Marshall Plan is up to Congress. But whatever its future, this Government can look back with very considerable satisfaction at the record to date.

Peace and the Atom

The general line of discussion and remarks coming from David E. Lilienthal, recently resigned chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, is bringing to public attention some much needed thoughts on nuclear energy and its place in modern society.

Fortunately, Lilienthal is a brave man and his courage in facing the problem of living with the atom is doubly edifying since he has been grappling with the problem from the time the AEC was organized.

Lilienthal is setting forth some of his attitudes on living with and controlling the atom in public discussions and lectures. In these he is attempting to dispell what he calls certain "myths" which have grown up about atomic energy.

First of all, he sees a great new era of progress and construction. He is no prophet of doom. He feels that the public should know more about the AEC program and about the constructive or peace-

time uses of nuclear energy. He does not hold with the view that the subject is so difficult that the average person is unable to grasp it.

He would like to see much more said about the atom than is within the limits of national security. And speaking of security, he feels that the public should realize that too many of our people think of nuclear energy as strictly a military weapon. The fact is that a tremendous amount is being done in the field of peacetime applications—through the radioactive isotopes chiefly in medicine, biology, research, agriculture, and industry.

We may expect to hear more and more about the peacetime program as the result of the talks and lectures by Lilienthal and others associated with the AEC program. In the meantime, while keeping our security safe, we would like to hear more about the great constructive possibilities of this new power which can and is being harnessed for the good—as well as the ill—of man.

More on Slave Labor

The American Federation of Labor is once again directing world attention on one of the worst blots on modern civilization—slave labor.

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER reported some time ago that the AFL through its publication of the book "Slave Labor in Russia," had submitted documentary evidence of the forced work conditions in the Soviet Union which should be investigated by the United Nations. A special investigation was agreed to by the Economic and Social Council of UN, but somehow the study has never got under way.

Now once again the Federation through its representative appearing before the United Nations in submitting further evidence of involuntary servitude under the Soviet system. The new evidence points to the probability that the Soviet Union considers slave or forced work as a normal part of its economic system.

Russia no longer denies the existence of slave camps—it calls them something else. They are either "correctional" or "re-educational."

The AFL is within its rights as spokesmen for the largest body of trade unionists in the world in drawing attention to these conditions. The Federation in doing this is carrying forward the humanitarian ideals of its founder in attempting to see that a measure of justice is achieved through focusing the public searchlight on a problem which cries out for immediate attention.

* A report just issued by the Government spells out the ways in which labor has helped make the Marshall Plan a success.

HST Says Denham Not Needed

THE showdown in the fight between Robert N. Denham, General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, and the members of the Board is nearing a climax as the result of three developments:

1. President Truman in a reorganization plan has asked that the administrative functions of the NLRB be centralized in the chairman instead of the General Counsel.

2. The Board has redefined the duties and responsibilities of the General Counsel and has limited his authority under the new memorandum recently issued.

3. Mr. Denham in fighting back has said flatly that he challenges the Board's attempt to "usurp" his authority.

Battle Gains Heat

The battle between Denham and the Board has been growing in both intensity and extent. The President's action is the latest step which is designed to bring order out of the chaotic situation now existing. Mr. Truman said in his message to Congress in mid-March that his order "will bring to an end the confusion which has resulted from divided responsibility."

"The Senate last year indicated its approval of this setup," said the message. "The reorganization plan in effect restores unified authority and responsibility of the board. . . . The action eliminates a basic defect in the present organization of the National Labor Relations Board and provides an organizational pattern consistent with that establish for other regulatory agencies."

The heated controversy between Denham and the Board has been growing in bitterness in the past few months. Past issues of *THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER* have traced this running battle. On January 12 General Counsel Denham made an

President Asks Congress to Give NLRB Administrative Functions to Its Chairman And Abolish the Office of General Counsel

attack on the Board in a public speech. This was followed by a memorandum issued on February 23 by the Board.

A number of changes in the General Counsel's duties were made which enlarges the Board's authority and decreases that of Mr. Denham. Of the many changes which were made Denham challenged two most vigorously in a public statement issued by him on March 2:

1. The Board said that the General Counsel must obtain the Board's authority before he appoints, transfers, demotes, or discharges any regional director or officer in charge of a sub-regional office, and

2. The Board had asked that the General Counsel represent it in the courts even in cases in which the Board, according to Denham, was "invading" his authority.

In its memorandum the Board spelled out carefully its instructions that the General Counsel is directed to act "in full accordance with the directions of the Board" in lower courts and in the Supreme Court. He had been permitted to act before the Supreme Court "in his discretion." The Board also said in conducting union security elections he must be guided by the decisions of the Board. Previously he had been instructed to be guided by the state laws in question.

Other provisions limit Denham, particularly his liaison function with the Department of Justice and with the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service.

All of the changes in the Board's directive add up, according to Denham, to a situation which if effective "would deter the General Counsel

from the performance of the duties and the carrying out of the responsibilities imposed on him by Congress. . . ." The Board, he says, "is trying to exercise authority it does not possess."

Rebuking the Board for its attempt, Denham further says, ". . . the General Counsel should not and can not acquiesce in this attempt by the Board to usurp authority not granted it either by the letter or spirit of the statute."

Referring to orders having to do with the enforcement and defense of Board orders, Denham cites two cases pending before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. In each case the General Counsel argued, he says that the Board has exceeded its own authority and "invades that of the General Counsel contained in his exclusive and final authority to issue complaints or to refuse to do so."

Sharp Conflict

These cases in which there is a conflict between the Board and the General Counsel as to whether a complaint should be issued joins the issues sharply in the running battle. Denham concludes that he "cannot be expected to approve the Board's incursion into his own area of statutory responsibility or to accept the Board's delegation to him of this type of assignment" (representing the Board). He suggests the Solicitor represent the Board in such cases.

What effect the conflict of ideas may have is not known, but observers in Washington predict a conclusive determination at an early date based on the President's request for transfer of authority or from a decision in a Federal court.

Strike Back **CANCER** *must be Conquered*



CANCER is one of the greatest killers of mankind, primarily because its cause is unknown. However, we do know several points about cancer.

First and most alarming is: Advanced cancer is almost certainly finally fatal. Then, contrariwise, we also know just as certainly that early cancer is one of the most easily-cured diseases of man!

Thus, lacking a specific cure, it is easily seen that early diagnosis of cancer is the greatest hope for millions marked now by Fate to contract cancer.

Through education and research, made possible by the American Cancer Society, 67,000 persons in this country will be saved from death by cancer. However, on the debit side of this vital ledger, another 67,000 will die uselessly from cancer because they could have been saved if they were alert to cancer's danger signs and had seen their doctors in time.

In order to assist in reducing this grisly toll, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters unqualifiedly endorses the annual drive—held during the month of April—for fund by the American Cancer Society. In many instances our locals have aided in the distribution of literature and will do so in the future. In regard to both education and fund-raising we are happy to assist in this vital and humanitarian endeavor.

Little is known about cancer other than that it is manifested by cells

“running wild.” The cells of the body, countless millions in number, are always dying and being replaced. No one can slide his hand across a desk without sloughing off living body cells. Ordinarily this replacement is orderly. However, if the wearing-away process is too rapid, nature does not have time to repair the damage, as is the result in a rope burn. Sometimes, when the irritation is consistently repeated in the same place, nature reacts with a horny substance, tougher than usual, and a “corn” or callous results.

Sometimes the cells “run wild” and multiply much more rapidly than they should. This is called “cancer” by the layman and “carcinoma” by the physician.

Sometimes it occurs on the surface of the body or near thereto, but more often than not it occurs inside the body; in the stomach, other internal organs, or the breasts.

Sometimes it occurs in the brain. These cells that multiply are unhealthy cells, incapable of carrying on the life processes. They are, so to speak, parasitic cells which take nourishment, yet give nothing in return. Eventually they overwhelm the host on whom they have nurtured and the victim dies.

What can be done? Science has been working for many years to conquer cancer. Because it is the one big and outstanding question mark in medical science, much attention has been devoted to it. In the past five years the American Cancer Society had allocated over \$13,000,000 to research men. As each scientist announces a discovery another small piece of the cancer jigsaw puzzle fits into place.

In Philadelphia a woman scientist disclosed she had found fungi in every human and animal tumor she had examined in 18 months. Are

(Continued on page 30)

The Seven Danger Signals

Face the truth about cancer calmly. Know the facts you need for your own protection. Learn cancer's danger signals. They may mean cancer, they should always mean a visit to a physician. The danger signals are:

1. Any sore that does not heal.
2. A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere.
3. Unusual bleeding or discharge.
4. Any change in a wart or mole.
5. Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.
6. Persistent hoarseness or cough.
7. Any change in normal bowel habits.

Uncle Sam Counts His Nephews

DURING April the United States will be engaged in the most ambitious single statistical undertaking in world history. This project is known as the 1950 census, or more properly the "17th Decennial Census."

The 1950 census is really three major census counts in one: population, agriculture and housing. The figures indicate the magnitude of the task:

- 150,000 enumerators will do the counting;
- they will be directed by 8,500 crew leaders;
- and these will be supervised by 450 district supervisors serving under 14 area supervisors.

These census workers have a big job and will cover an estimated 25 million miles and call on some 45 million dwellings—and that's a lot of doorbells to ring! They will visit six and a half million farms and tabulate the names of an estimated 151 million persons.

In doing this big job beginning on "C-Day," April 1, they will use some 70 million copies of 150 different types of forms and 400 mil-

lion punch cards will be used in the tremendous battery of business and tabulating machines to record the data gathered. An estimated 15 billion punch card operations will be made—15 billion holes punched in the cards totaling up the 1950 findings.

All of this is being done at a cost of \$85 million pursuant to a mandate set forth in Article I of the United States Constitution. It all began when the founding fathers were meeting in Philadelphia in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. They decided that states should be represented by two Senators each and Representatives on the basis of their populations. Three years later the first count was made. It was conducted by 17 United States marshals aided by 600 assistant marshals. They had no census forms or questionnaires. They used whatever blank paper or notebooks they elected to choose. Five questions

were asked, covering the following: free white males of 16 years and over; free white males under 16; free white females, including family heads; all other free persons, and the number of slaves.

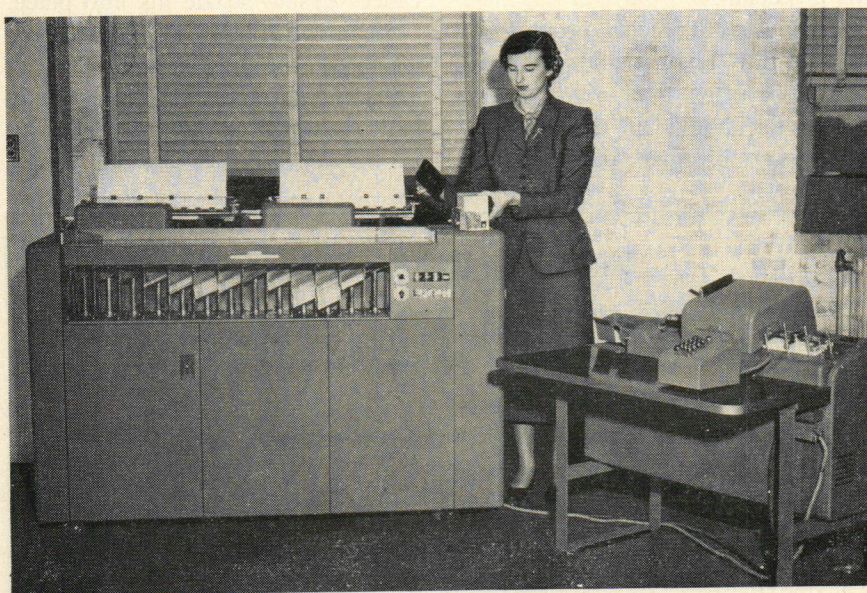
Each enumerator in 1790 was required to post in two places in his district—in taverns, meeting houses or other points of public gathering—the list of names taken in order that those missed might come along and add their names. These lists were later collected and forwarded direct to the President of the United States.

But many changes have taken place in the last 160 years. A census of manufacturers was added to the count in 1810 and the first census of agriculture in 1840. The census of business (wholesale and retail trade) was first made in 1930 and the first census of housing was officially added in 1940.

First Modern Census

The U. S. marshals continued to be in charge of the census taking until just before the census of 1880. The general basic structure developed then prevails today.

Exactly 100 years ago the names of all persons were included for the first time in the general census. This inclusion through the years has proved beneficial to literally millions of persons. Not only was the census improved by the addition of all names, but a complete record of the nation's population was compiled. These records are evidence of age, place of birth and citizenship. During the years of World War II more than two million persons obtained copies of their census records for various purposes. Certain wartime



An operator places cards into electronic statistical machine which classifies information on cards and speeds census tabulation. Such equipment will lighten count burden.

jobs were limited to citizens and the Social Security system provides another reason why accuracy and authentication in ages must be determined.

Preparing for the decennial census is a job of considerable magnitude and requires many months of careful planning. A time table of operations must be developed in order to have a uniform count and to get the big job rolling in order to have a report ready for the President in December so that he in turn can report to Congress with the new session.

Government Takes Advice

The number and types of questions must be developed. The Bureau of the Census works with advisory groups, the American Statistical Association and other professional groups in working out its questions and techniques. But there are many questions which do not properly fall within the census of population, agriculture, or housing. Thousands of kibitzers send in questions which they would like to see asked such as: Have you made your will? Do you own a burial lot? Number and location of dogs? Likewise cats? What kind of family pets have you? Are you a stamp collector? Do you owe any money and if so how much? Do you have any musical instruments? What kind? And so on and on.

After the proper questions have been selected, forms are prepared and field tests given. These tests are "trial runs" to check both the questions and the techniques. The general work of census taking is refined and made more efficient as the result of these pre-test trials.

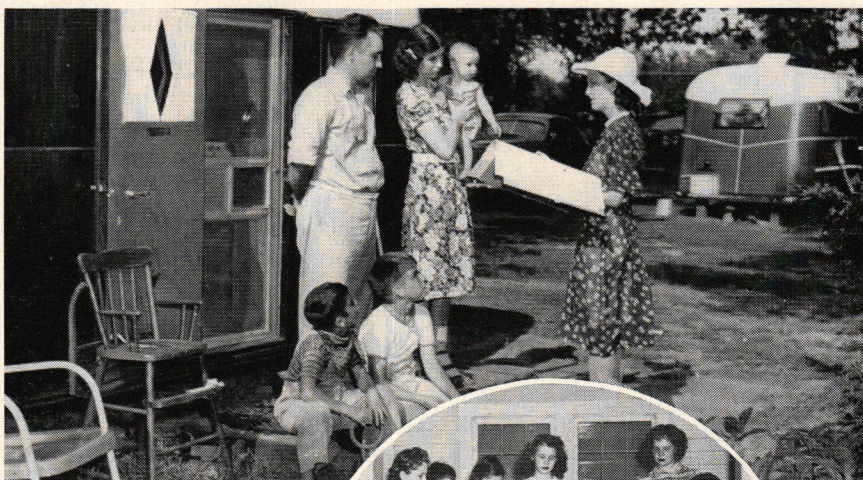
Essential to the completeness of the job are maps—about a million of them. These maps enumerate the boundaries of some 200,000 enumeration districts. Maps come in from most of the 18,000 incorporated places and from over 3,000 counties. Shifting boundaries are tricky and make for difficulty in ascertaining accuracy. The Missis-

sippi River is one of the worst offenders; its shifting sands have caused changes in county, city and even state boundaries.

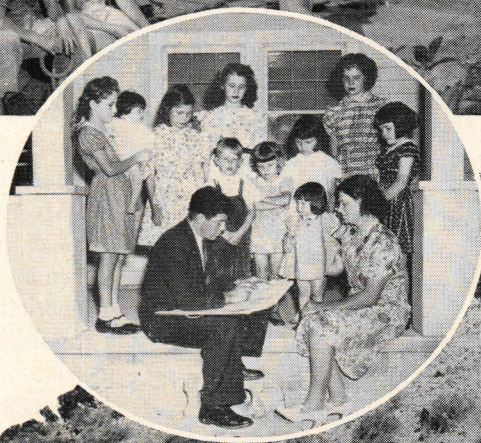
The biggest job of the Bureau is in the recruitment, organization and the training of the field force, the great army of enumerators. The enumerators must know their job and know it well and be able to get the requested data. The farm census questionnaire, for example, contains 334 separate questions. This does not mean that every farmer will have to answer that many questions, but the enumerator must know what every single question means. The other main form has the population questions on one side and the housing questions on the other. The population side is relatively simple, but the housing questions, simpli-

fied as much as possible, still are an imposing list and are packed on a large sheet of paper 19 inches wide and 23 inches long.

These questionnaires are important. In the population count, for example, we will see trends which will be translated in a change in the complexion of Congress. Under the reapportionment statute there are 435 members of the House of Representatives. Some states will lose and some will gain. New York State will lose three seats, Pennsylvania two, and Missouri one on the basis of present forecasts. California, on the other hand will gain eight representatives. Oregon and Washington are expected to make gains also. And if Hawaii and Alaska win statehood they are entitled to representation and that would mean



Government's "nose-counters" will venture into every nook and corner of nation. Above, interviewer calls in trailer camp, and, below, one visits an Indian reservation. Fellow at right has his hands and pad full totalling the members of a large family.



subtracting from the continental states enough to provide the new states with congressmen—possibly two from Hawaii and one from Alaska.

Representation in state legislatures and in other subdivisions, county commissions and the like, are based on population. We are likely to see considerable redistricting when the results of the 1950 census are all in.

The Bureau of the Census says that the census of agriculture is the most extensive survey of any one phase of the 1950 count. Not only are farmers and farm organizations concerned with this data, but the entire nation which is fed by the farmer, the manufacturers who draw on the farm for products for food, clothing, medicine, plastics and thousands of other items, and the business concerns which supply the farmer with goods and services are concerned with the farm census.

Aid to Industry

The housing information is useful to a great number of organizations and groups. The questions cover various items including types of heating. The information is important to the construction industry, building materials dealers; to household equipment manufacturers; to real estate men; to various governmental agencies concerned with housing problems (Federal, state and city). The information on radios and television sets is important to educators and advertisers. The data on heating plant and heating fuel is important to manufacturers and distributors of heating equipment and to fuels men of various types.

Census enumerators get an amazingly high degree of cooperation because the public knows that data provided is confidential. Incidentally, it is illegal to refuse to answer questions or to answer them falsely. The Government can crack down through U. S. attorneys, but this extreme degree of enforcement is seldom necessary.

Dimes Fund Advanced by Local 607



Joseph Trerotola, president of Local No. 607, New York, is pictured as he presented a check for \$3,273.55 to I. Robert Weinberg (left), Labor Director of Greater New York's March of Dimes Campaign, as the contribution of members of his Local. Looking on is Frank Gallon, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 607.

Let's have a brief preview of the 1950 census and, on the basis of present knowledge, outline what are likely to be some of the outstanding findings:

The largest increase in any ten-year period is a foregone conclusion. In 1940 we had 131,669,275 and now we have an estimated 151,000,000.

There is an unprecedented large increase in the number of married couples. The war and favorable economic conditions account for a big boost in this figure.

There is an upward trend in the average size of young families—families with young children is shown in trends studied in the 1940-49 period. This may not reverse a trend of a steadily declining family size. In 1890 family size was 4.9 persons. In 1940 it had come

down to 3.8 persons and is today estimated at 3.5 persons.

A substantial increase in the number of households will be noted, brought about in part by the war and the heavy marriage rate.

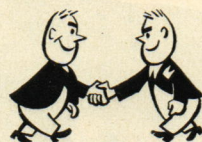
An increase in the number of dwelling units will be noted, but the long-term decline in the nation's farm population is continuing.

And speaking of farms, there will be shown a marked increase in mechanization of farms and a sharp increase in electrification of farms.

Trends also indicate a sharp increase in the number of women employed with the number of married women employed outnumbering single women with jobs.

But the big change will be made, as we have noted in the change in congressional apportionment. The census will provide a wealth of data for many purposes, but the general justification was put many years ago by President Abraham Lincoln when he said, "If we could first know where we are and wither we are tending, we could better tell what to do and how to do it."

No one has really improved on that as a reason for the decennial census.



'Yep, We Did It!'

That's what workers will be able to say the morning after election—IF they register and vote.

The T-H Law Hurts Republicans!

PUBLIC interest in labor issues has expanded the growth in union membership. Labor is front-page news. Unfortunately, understanding of labor problems has not increased with the newspaper space devoted to strikes and organized labor. In some respects, abundance of published information and news has served to perplex rather than to enlighten the public on labor questions.

The country is rapidly becoming aware of the urgent need for the proper light on labor relations and issues in collective bargaining. It is no exaggeration to say that labor relations represent our most critical domestic problem and that perhaps the very survival of democratic capitalism rests on our ability to develop practical solutions to various labor problems.

Antagonism Scored

It is generally agreed that the lack of political success of the Republican Party over the past 20 years has been due to its apathy—yes, to its unconcealed antagonism—toward the improvement in the economic plight of the industrial segment of our population. Within the past month one of the most prominent and respected leaders of the Republican Party, Governor Duff of Pennsylvania, made the following observation:

“In short, our Republican Party should be an organization that is broad and not exclusive, a party of service and not of privilege, and a party that is hard-hitting and not timid, a party of faith in the future and not backward looking, a party that is progressive and not backsliding, a party that is constructive and not petty.”

There is no doubt that all the improvement so desperately implored by Governor Duff lies in the correct evaluation of the labor issues con-

Teamster Speaker Shows New Hampshire Young Republicans How Stubborn Refusal to See Wrongs in Legislation Hurts Their Cause

(This speech was delivered by invitation to the Manchester, N. H., Young Republican Clubs at Manchester on February 15, 1950, by Basil D. French, Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union No. 633.)

fronting our national economy at the present time.

Workers Stand to Lose

We can all profit by watching the election campaign now taking place in England. The British Trades Union Congress is appealing to organized labor throughout that country to vote for the Labor Government in the general election February 23. It stresses that few people in England, or in the world, have anything to gain from a change of government in Britain, “but work-people have a great deal to lose.” Aiming its request at an estimated 9,000,000 trade union members in the country, the appeal paraphrased a Conservative slogan “Set the People Free.” One of the first acts performed by the Labor Government on attaining power in 1945 was to “set the trade unions free” from the “restrictive and punitive” trades dispute legislation passed by a Conservative Government after the general strike of 1926. The unions state that in the past five years the Labor Government has built up “the strongest and most comprehensive” social security system the world has seen. Furthermore, through the nationalization of basic industries and services, fuller participation of work people in the planning of their industries has been attained.

Students of politics hold that American political and social reforms lag behind Britain’s by a 15-20 year period. The British Trades Union Disputes Act is matched by the Taft-Hartley Act. Both were enacted by Conservative governments under similar conditions, and created among the laboring people similar hostility and bitterness toward the party in power. The stubbornness of the English Tories in refusing to repeal the Trades Union Disputes Act is matched today in this country by the same obstinacy on the part of the Republican Party to reconsider its error. As a result, England has a Socialist Government; and, by the same token, the Republican Party is pushing Labor in America to the same extreme.

Law Decided Election

The election last November in New York State, in which Republican Senator Dulles was defeated by the candidate of the Democrats, was decided solely on the Taft-Hartley issue. The politicians in the Democratic Party profit by the retention of the Taft-Hartley Bill because this bill has driven the labor vote away from the Republican Party. Should the Republican Party reverse itself and come out flat-footed for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, the Democrats would not be able to exploit this controversial issue so successfully. The main purpose of the Taft-Hartley Law—to stop strikes—has not been accomplished. Divorce laws and labor laws have noble objectives, but have resulted in unpleasant meddling and hopeless confusion. Attempts to legislate morality as

evidenced by the Prohibition Act, the divorce laws, and the Taft-Hartley Act end only in disaster; education, rather than coercion, is a far better approach to the solution of our labor issues. Organized labor insists that oppressive legislation—the Taft-Hartley Act, the Hobbs Act, and the Lea Bill—all passed by the Republican 80th Congress be repealed; no contribution to the general progress of this country has developed from such legislation.

The Republican Party, as it is presently constituted, needs a re-defined approach to the age-old relationship of human rights to property rights. Industry and capital, which are almost unanimously lined up on the Republican side, must be brought to realize that human rights come first and property rights second. The law recognizes this to the extent of making wages the first lien on an industry before interest and capital are recognized. An analysis of the underlying principles of the Federal Constitution affords us the surest guide which we have for solving the present labor issues. This principle is that we have a government by the people, based upon the equality of individuals, and that human rights stand first and all other rights second, whether they be from birth, education, wealth,

or from other sources, at the same time recognizing property rights. Demagogues in Industry, Labor, and Politics have been able from time to time to cloud and befuddle the citizens on the fundamental principles of our government, but such tactics always fail when the light of common sense shines through.

Our Government should recognize that the principle of unionization in centers of mass employment is here to stay. Our government should continue to educate its citizens, including the workingman, to the fullest extent. Our government should place safeguards against unbalance in the distribution of profits, and it should undertake to know as much about the fair handling of labor as it knows about materials, markets and methods.

In summation, I wish to point out that accomplishment of labor reform by law is extremely limited. Legislation places lawyers rather than workingmen as the actual union leaders, removing the democracy so essential to labor organization. The government should remove the punitive labor legislation from the books, and continue to increase the wide-spread opportunities for educating the laboring classes, and protect them from the ruthless exploitation that develops through ignorance and misunderstanding.

Teamster Winner Of Pennsy Honor

Philip Montana, Penn Fruit Company truck driver, was given the Pennsylvania State award as "Driver of the Month" in ceremony held at Joint Council Headquarters No. 53 of the Teamsters' Union Local 107 on February 14.

This honor is bestowed by the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association each month to the driver whose record of highway courtesy and safety achievements are judged "outstanding" among truck transport drivers.

The award was presented by O.

D. Shipley, safety director of the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association. Walter W. Mathews, managing director, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce Safety Council, was present.

This occasion also marked ten consecutive years of driving for Montana, who has been driving for Penn Fruit Company since 1939.

In recognition of Montana's fine record, Louis Snyder, Penn Fruit Company treasurer, presented him with a solid gold wrist watch on behalf of the company. Montana also received a check from Local 929, which was presented by Maurice Shurr, president, and William Greenberg, secretary-treasurer.

Salt Lake Bakery Drivers Aid Girl

Members of Local 222, Bakery Drivers of Salt Lake City, Utah, recently voted to give the entire proceeds of their fine fund for non-attendance at meetings to 13-year-old Charmaine Smith, who had portions of her jaw and face shot away in a tragic hunting accident last November.

Local 222 has a fining system for non-attendance at the meetings held every two months. An absentee is fined \$3. The fund belongs entirely to the drivers and its use is to be decided by the drivers, by vote of membership.

Arnold Anderson, chairman of the Bakery Drivers Division, and Bill Harrison, brought the matter to the attention of the local. Morie Jackson moved that the entire fund be given to the little girl to help defray the cost of plastic surgery to restore her face. Darrell Day told the story of her game fight. The group voted the funds to her use. Anderson and Jackson presented her a check for \$141 at her home in suburban West Jordan.

Doctors have said it will take months and months of operations to rebuild Charmaine's face. For each of the many grafts necessary, Charmaine must spend six weeks in the hospital with her arm attached to her side followed by six weeks at home to recover. After this, the arm must be laid across her face to be regrown there. A great number of such grafts are necessary in addition to the bone replacing and other delicate plastic operations. If there are no setbacks, Charmaine will have her face saved for about \$15,000.

The story of plucky Charmaine and the aid she has received from the bakery drivers has excited the sympathy of others and, among the many donations received, was one from San Francisco, Calif., for \$25 from an anonymous donor, who was deeply moved by the girl's great courage.

Labor in Europe Helps the ECA

ORGANIZED labor has been a key factor in the success to date of the European Recovery Program (Marshall Plan), the European Cooperation Administration reports as the program marks its second anniversary this month.

A high tribute to the role of organized labor in the United States and in Europe is paid in the report entitled "Labor Aspects of the ECA Program" just issued.

Organized labor has done a two-fold job in connection with the Marshall Plan, says the report:

1. Labor has been a major force in helping toward an economic comeback of the European continent, and

2. Labor in the free nations of Europe have been instrumental in stopping communism in its tracks or in actually turning back the tide which had threatened to cover Europe.

The official report is a comprehensive affair with both a discussion of various aspects of labor and the Marshall Plan and a series of statistical appendices on the general labor picture in Europe.

In describing how labor has benefited from the recovery program,

Organized Workers of the Continent Assist In Economic Comeback and Resist Communism, Says Latest Labor Report on Marshall Plan

ECA says that with the exception of Italy, Germany, and Belgium, ERP countries have come close to sustaining full employment. ECA-financed aid has helped "create millions of jobs for European workers by maintaining a flow of raw materials, building new factories, and reequipping old, financing public works through counterpart funds, and by expanding trade opportunities."

Black Market Is Fading

There has been a lessening of rationing and less recourse to the black market due to imports of food and fertilizer. An equivalent of \$130 million in counterpart funds has been allotted to finance low-cost housing in Marshall Plan countries.

Living standards of workers are being brought to nearly pre-war levels. In some they are even above.

The Marshall Plan prevented a double disaster from occurring in Europe, says ECA: it prevented mass unemployment and ruinous in-

flation and it halted the march of communism which threatened the entire continent.

Labor has been a basic factor in the entire success to date of the Marshall Plan and this has spelled the difference between success and failure.

The support of labor began long before there was any Foreign Assistance Act under which the Marshall Plan was put into actual being. Labor had suggested foreign aid programs long before Congress acted. In the committee study before the Marshall Plan was put into practice, labor was an active participant on the committee. George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor served on the advisory committee.

When the program was actually set up, it was found that labor in this country could perform an important job and so a labor division was established with two top labor advisers and a staff. Bert M. Jewell,



This parade of truck transportation in Paris dramatized role of teamsters in Europe's recovery.

formerly head of the AFL Railroad Employees' Department, one of the labor advisers, has done a constant missionary job in this country of keeping labor abreast of requirements and developments. Clinton Golden is the other labor adviser.

When the overseas organization was set up, labor was accorded three types of responsibilities: a top labor representative was placed in the office of the ECA's Office of the Special Representative in Europe; labor advisers were appointed to be members of the ECA missions to the various countries, and labor information specialists were employed to help bring to European labor the story of Marshall Plan aid.

Boris Shishkin is in the office of the Special Representative and is handling far more than advisory responsibilities. Effective distribution of manpower, training programs for labor and housing problems are some of the items on which Mr. Shishkin has been working. In addition to these tasks he has had the job of working with labor missions, helping formulate policies in connection with labor; liaison work with European labor and general direction of our labor representatives in ECA missions in Marshall Plan countries.

Many Workers Organized

Labor's support in Europe has come primarily from the free trade unions in Marshall Plan countries. Of the 125 million people who make up the working population, says the ECA report, approximately 35 million belong to trade unions, which is roughly the same percentage as prevails in the United States. In some countries, however, the percentage of workers organized into unions includes far more than a majority of industrial workers. This is especially true in Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Not only has labor been effective to date, but Marshall Plan officials says that continental labor through highly developed economic and political organization is bound to be a

force to be reckoned with in the economic future of Europe. This has special significance for the ERP where its success depends to no small degree on the mass support of working people."

"Without such support," observes the report, "the ERP would have little chance of achieving its present rate of production which currently is averaging 20 per cent above the 1938 levels and about 40 per cent above 1947 the year immediately preceding the Marshall Plan."

Free Workers vs. Reds

One of the most dramatic aspects of the fight for reconstruction in Europe is found in the conflict between the free labor movements and the Communists. The U. S. S. R.-dictated workers' groups has attempted to sabotage the Marshall Plan and to slow progress in reconstruction knowing that in conflict and discontent communism could thrive and grow.

But the challenge of the Communist efforts was accepted by the free workers and here is what the ECA says about the results of the joining of issues:

"Non-Communist labor unions and Socialist parties in ERP countries, flanked by the political activities of other non-Communist trade union elements, have been the mainstay in resisting and counteracting Communist activities and intrigue on the political front. Because of their background, and experience, they are best equipped to combat Communist tactics. Recent election results eloquently attest to their success. In some cases the Communist advance has been halted in its tracks, and in many instances, the Communists have been thrown back for serious losses."

A major point of contact with the Marshall Plan authorities is provided European labor through the labor liaison representatives assigned to the various missions. In 11 Marshall Plan countries there is a labor adviser and a labor information officer. Meetings are held with

labor leaders of the various countries and a continuing relationship between American representatives and the labor union groups is developed.

Despite gains in reconstruction at the half-way point of the Marshall Plan which first went into operation two years ago this month, much remains to be done, says the ECA report. Efforts are being made to raise the productivity of workers and to increase the general level of living. The reports indicate that in the coming months both the United States and the Marshall Plan bloc of countries can count on labor to do its share in the long pull toward full reconstruction.

Voigt of 329 Gets Minnesota Honors

Walter Voigt, 45, continuously in good standing in Local 329, St. Cloud, Minn., since 1937, was selected as "Driver of the Month" for December by the Minnesota Transport Association because of his driving record of 22 years and his heroic rescue of a neighbor from death by gas.

Brother Voigt, who drives a tractor-trailer for Raymond Brothers between St. Cloud and Willmar, is credited with saving the life of Mrs. Edward Brandt on April 25, 1949. His action was revealed only recently.

Mrs. Brandt was overcome by escaping gas from her kitchen stove. Voigt administered artificial respiration to sufficiently revive her until a doctor and inhalator squad arrived 15 minutes later. For his life-saving action, he has been nominated for a Red Cross Certificate.

Bro. Voigt has competed twice in the Minnesota Rodeo or skill-driving contest. Last September he placed second.

His designation completed the third year that the association has honored a truck driver each month for special meritorious action.

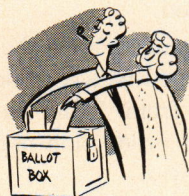


THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER this month inaugurates a new feature—a page for the ladies—we hope they like it. We plan that this monthly feature will be a variety page, bringing notes of interest to women from all over the country—news items from the feminine point of view, fashion notes, household hints, new recipes from various sections of the nation, suggestions on child care and training (items on interior decorating, etc.) We will welcome your criticisms and suggestions. Since this feature is designed for the Teamsters' ladies—the wives, mothers, daughters—of all who belong to the Teamsters' Brotherhood, we want it to be a page of real interest to them, so let us know what you like and we'll do our best to oblige.

* * *

Do Your Part

Now for the No. 1 item on this month's agenda. This is about you, Mrs. Homemaker, and the part you play as a union man's wife. His union is a very important part of your husband's life. You should be interested in it and you should help him take steps to preserve it by being registered and ready to vote come next November. Friend husband, as a union man, will be at the polls to vote **against** the Taft-Hartley reactionaries and **for** the friends of organized labor. Two votes are better than one. You be there too!



* * *

Spring Fashions

Since spring is just around the corner, there's one topic uppermost in the thoughts of all we feminine creatures—the new spring styles. Slim, tailored lines are featured (are you watching those calories, girls?) but jutting out from the pencil-thin skirts and the slim tailored tops of the new spring suits and frocks are exaggerated decorations in the way of large collars and cuffs, pockets, stiff peplums and overskirts. So, my friends, we've got to cut down the pounds and exercise away those excess hips if we're to stay in the height of fashion.

And while we're speaking of styles,

a recent column by Phyllis Battelle, New York fashion authority, gives the following forecast for summer dresses. Many of them will be completely sleeveless and the costume jewelry designers have fashioned a new type of bracelet to be worn especially with them. They are armlets which are to be clasped on around the muscle section of the upper arm, halfway between elbow and shoulder. Three-inches wide and made of metal with simulated pearls and other synthetic jewels to enhance their attractiveness, they take us back to Egyptian slave days.

Well, at any rate, fashions for summer seem destined to show off milady's upper arm. And if it is fat and inclined to be wobbly, now is the time for all good women to come to the aid of their upper appendages with a really good exercise. Here's how: Take the two heaviest books you can find in your bookcase and with one in each hand inscribe wide circles in the air, working until your arms get good and tired. This will reduce and firm them.

* * *



Helpful Bureau

We should like to call the attention of all our readers to a Government service that may be of help to them from time to time. The Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has a splendid Nutrition and Home Economics Bureau. The staff is ever willing to be of assistance to the housewife in her problems. They put out dozens of pamphlets which feature such helpful information from advice on home canning to making a spring skirt from an old pair of friend husband's trousers. When you have a household problem of some kind, write the Department of Agriculture. You will find them most cooperative.

* * *

People Are Funny Department

Do you ever complain of the peculiar eating habits of your family? Well just listen to a few of the eccentricities noted by a restaurant manager regarding some of his customers. One man always uses buttermilk in his coffee instead of cream.

Another always puts maple syrup on his sauerkraut. A young lady, a frequent visitor to his place, always uses chow mein soy sauce on her ice cream, while a middle-aged dowager douses her mince pie thoroughly with ketchup. So you see Junior necessarily isn't off the beam if he likes Worcestershire sauce on his oatmeal.

* * *

New Syrup

And speaking of food, we noticed in Cedric Adams' column in the *Minneapolis Star* recently that there's a new coconut syrup for hot cakes going on the market soon. It comes from the Philippines and it is sweet, thick, pale golden in color and tastes like fresh coconuts.

* * *

The Hand Beautiful

Did you know that American women spend more than \$20,000,000 a year just to make their hands beautiful? About \$21,500,000 was the amount reported by the Department of Commerce for the sale of nail polish, cuticle softeners, hand-cream and other preparations. (Lots of girls must be keeping their hands and nails soft and lovely—better get in the swim and begin to look after yours today.)

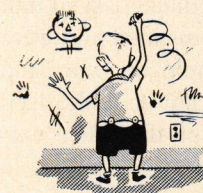
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Who'd Have Thought It?

Here's an item to tell (crow would be a better description) your husband about. Contrary to general opinion, men spend more money on clothes than women! According to Government figures, the husband's annual clothing bill tops his wife's by 17 to 20 dollars. In 30 of the largest cities in the United States where surveys were made, the average male spends from \$128 to \$159 a year on clothes while his wife spends from \$111 to \$139. So there too!!

* * *

Household Hint



This month's household hint concerns something we've all been bothered with at one time or another—grease spots on the wall paper.

Cover spots with a paste made of dry starch and Naptha or gasoline. When the paste dries, brush the starch away gently. Marks made by children's crayons can often be removed with Borax. Dip a clean, damp cloth into Borax and wipe soiled spots.

* * *

New Gadgets

There are new luminous light switch plates made of plastic on the market and which glow softly in the dark. Come in all sizes. Save fumbling in the dark and finger-printing walls.

LABOR DECISIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER in reporting decisions of the National Labor Relations Board, state and Federal courts is providing the membership with general information. These data are not to be taken as legal advice, but merely factual reports on cases involving labor.

Teamsters Win in Texas On "Free Speech" Issue

The Texas Court of Civil Appeals recently dissolved an injunction which had been issued against a Teamster local in a picketing case. The court held that the picketing was peaceful and hence protected under the free-speech guarantee of the United States Constitution.

This Teamster case began in late 1948, involving the Best Motor Lines of Dallas, Tex. Seven of 25 persons of the company's office were clerical employees. Efforts were made to organize these employees and a meeting was held at the apartment of two of the women employees. It develops that the employer heard about the organizing efforts and warned his workers not to join the union. On Christmas Eve, 1948, the truck line discharged the two women where the meeting had been held and a third one for "inefficiency."

The union immediately asked that the employees be reinstated and were refused by the employer, who said that the union was not an authorized bargaining agent for the office employees. On January 3, 1949, a picket line was established and five of the office workers helped to maintain it. The signs read that Best had discharged three employees. When the employer offered to take the three women back and pay them back wages, two returned, but the picket line was continued and the signs were changed to read that Local No. 745 was asking for an increase and better working conditions.

The employer asked the union to remove the picket line until an election could be held and the union declined. An action was brought before a court without a jury. The statement of facts in the case ran to 1,064 pages, of which 1,019 contained the truck owner's case. The lower court held that no labor dispute existed and that the picketing was not peaceful.

Best's attempted to have its cargo moved under an interchange contract with another truck line since members of No. 745 refused to handle its goods. The other truck line ceased handling goods after a warning from the Teamsters that the cargo was "hot." In the lower court the Teamsters lost and appealed the decision which held that the action of the union was a violation of the anti-trust laws of Texas. The local appealed and three questions were raised: Did the facts constitute a labor dispute? Was the picketing peaceful? Was the picket line established for a lawful purpose.

The appeals court went into considerable detail in studying the facts and held that the lower court erred in holding that there was no labor dispute. The appeals court disagreed with the lower court and held that the pickets did not obstruct any going and coming from the Best premises. The alleged "violence" is disputed by the appeals court which pointed out that a pistol displayed was a toy pistol belonging to one of the pickets' son which had been left in the car and the record did not show that anyone was intimidated from entering the premises by threats.

The truck line apparently being damaged by the strike tried to contend that the picket line constituted such a concerted action between the local and other truck lines as to amount to a secondary picketing and a secondary boycott and a conspiracy to restrain trade.

The appeals court did not agree with the lower court on its contentions and held that the purpose of the picketing was peaceful—first to get reinstatement and secondly to obtain better hours and work conditions. The purpose of the picketing, says the court, was not to get the truck line to sign any particular contract but to get the employer to bargain. The pickets were held to have been exercising their lawful and constitutional rights and should not have been enjoined.

NLRB Ruling Excludes Over-the-Road Drivers

The National Labor Relations Board recently handed down a decision which should be of particular interest to Teamsters although the case itself did not involve the International Brotherhood.

The NLRB excluded over-the-road drivers connected with a wood products concern from being included in a unit of production and maintenance employees.

The case involved the Boro Wood Products Company and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The company had seven truck drivers who were paid by the mile and trip and were guaranteed a minimum wage. The drivers had no plant duties, but did help load at times and to collect money from customers and helped to look about for storage space.

The NLRB held that the truck drivers had interests which were distinct and separate from that of the others. A representation election was directed and Board Member James J. Reynolds, Jr., entered a vigorous dissent which is worth quoting:

"... I do not agree with the

majority's determination to exclude truck drivers from a production and maintenance unit. It is my understanding that where, as here, the Petitioner desires to represent truck drivers and no other labor organization seeks to represent them in a separate unit, it is the usual Board practice to include in an over-all unit employees such as truck drivers notwithstanding the fact that, under other circumstances, the nature of their duties might warrant their exclusion from the over-all unit or a finding that they could by themselves constitute an appropriate bargaining unit."

State's Jurisdictional Strike Law Ruled Valid

An injunction was issued against a labor union by the California Supreme Court, Los Angeles County, in proceedings which upheld the validity of that state's law forbidding jurisdictional strikes.

The case involved the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, but not as a party to the suit. The suit was brought by one Myers against the Cleaners & Dyers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

It seems that cleaning and dyeing firms had entered into contracts with Local No. 928 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The local was performing its contract, but the CIO began to picket the dyeing establishments with signs reading "Unfair to organized labor" and "This firm refused to sign a contract with the CIO."

Myers sought relief by asking an injunction against the CIO on the grounds that there was no labor dispute between the company and the CIO and contended that the CIO was really engaged in a quarrel with the Teamsters.

The CIO challenged the validity of the state jurisdictional strike law as being unconstitutional, but this view did not prevail.

The court held that there was "no substantial infringement of the constitutional guarantee of free speech"

because there was no labor dispute between the dyers and the defendant union. The court said the controversy was actually between the two unions, the Teamsters and the CIO.

"In such circumstances," said the court, "it seems clear that the State through its Legislature has the power to protect the employer who, without fault on his part, may find himself being crushed economically between 'the upper and lower millstones' and to protect the safety and welfare of the public by prohibiting combat within the area of the jurisdictional strike."

In answer to the CIO contention that the state law on jurisdictional disputes is too vague and uncertain, the court cited the motor vehicle law which says that persons shall not drive at speeds which endangers the safety of persons and property. If that law is sufficiently certain, and it has been so held, then the jurisdictional dispute law would seem certain enough.

The court issued the injunction forbidding the picket action by the CIO.

Free Speech No Aid In Secondary Boycott

The "free speech" provision of the Constitution does not offer protection in a secondary boycott when the aim of the boycott is to force one employer to cease doing business with another.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second District in late February made the ruling in a case involving the NLRB and the AFL electrical workers. The case went to the court on appeal from a ruling of the Board.

The case involved a house construction job in Connecticut in which a general contractor let work out to two subcontractors, one for the carpentry work and one for the electrical work. The carpenter contractor employed union carpenters but the electrical contractor had non-union help.

A business agent of the electrical workers' union called the attention

of the general contractor to the fact that the electrical work was non-union. Shortly thereafter he began picketing the project as non-union and the AFL carpenters walked off the job. The case is somewhat involved, but in short the effect of the picketing was to break off the relationship between the general builder and his non-union electrical work contractor.

Since the business agent engaged in peaceful picketing, it was the contention of the electrical workers that the picket's action was no more than an expression of views without "threat of reprisal, or force, or promise of benefit."

The NLRB in its ruling split 3-2. Two of the minority members held that the enterprise was purely local and hence did not come under the Board's jurisdiction under the Taft-Hartley law. The other three members, however, held that the picket did "induce and encourage" the carpenters to leave the job. Their view was upheld by the Circuit Court. There were no electricians at work at the time of the picketing and the ruling was that the picketing was aimed at the carpenters to induce them to leave and through them to bring pressure on the general contractor.

The Circuit Court held that the electrical workers' agent was wrong despite the fact that in quitting the carpenters did not commit an unfair labor practice. The court saw no distinction between inducing a union to strike and an inducement to individual members to walk off the job. The element of inducement seemed, to the court, to be aimed at the carpenters and thus the business agent was at fault.

The NLRB ruling was made by three members, one of whom has left and has been replaced by a new and, it is hoped, more liberal member. The strong opinion of the court makes an overturn of the secondary boycott doctrine somewhat remote, in the opinion of some lawyers who have studied the case. The case has no effect on primary boycotts.

The WHEEL

Often Called Man's One 'Original' Invention, Its History Goes Back Some 6000 Years to a Piece of Log



TODAY'S transportation and industry—moving men and materials, processing and fabricating and packaging—all depend on one of man's oldest and most useful inventions: the wheel.

We accept today's transport in all forms and in its many ramifications without stopping to think of the development of the wheel and its applications over the centuries. But the wheel reaches into man's past some 6,000 years ago.

The wheel has been called man's one really original invention. Fire is called his most useful tool, but he got that from the lightning or the volcano; he did not invent or devise it. Man got his utensils or vessels from the plant world of gourds or from the marine world of shells. The bark and branches of various types

Editor's Note

This article is the first of three on the wheel. These articles are informal accounts of the wheel through history.

Part I discusses man's most important invention, the wheel, and the development of vehicles through the great age of early roadbuilding.

Part II will cover vehicles before the age of power-driven trains and automobiles.

Part III will discuss the wheel in the power age.

tion beginning with history's first packhorse—man himself—is one of the most fascinating stories in the development of civilization.

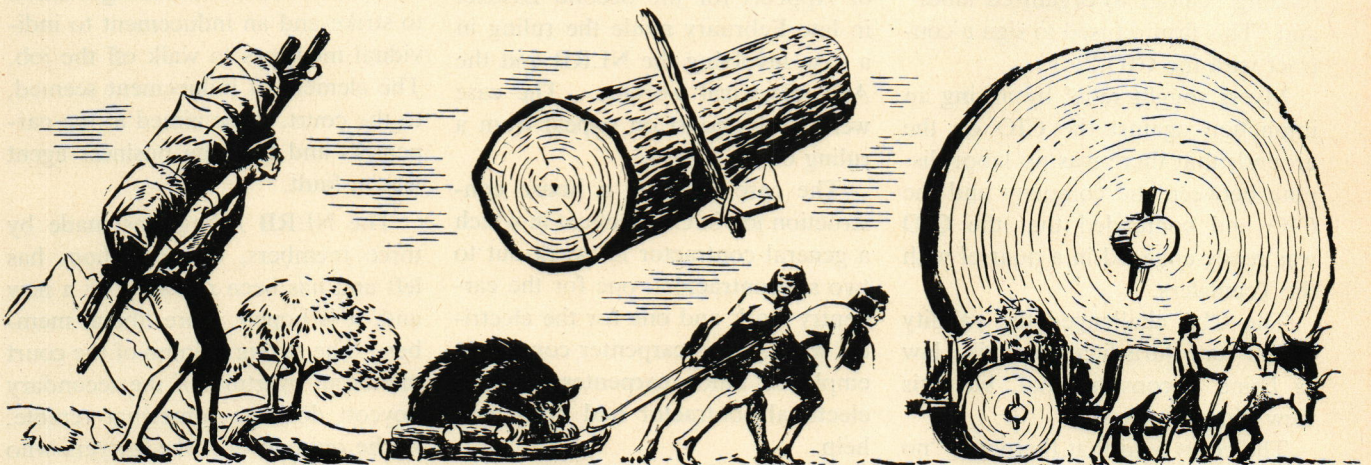
In the early days, the very early days, man moved about hunting, fishing and fighting. He had no beasts of burden and so he carried his own gear and food. From earliest times, even up to the present, the use of man as a burden-bearer has been of major importance.

But this early man saw that animals were stronger than he and so he domesticated or tamed them. In various parts of the world animals were tamed or brought under man's dominion in order to lighten the arduous task of moving materials or transporting himself and his family.

Climate played an important part in the effort of domestication. In

of trees suggested cloth. But with the wheel he came on it the hard way—he really invented it.

The development of transporta-



Early man's only method of carrying goods was a crude bundle on his back.

His first progress came when he cut sections of tree to make a "drag."

Next, man sliced logs into thin sections to make wheel for first cart.

the humid tropical countries the elephant proved adaptable and in the desert areas the camel was ideal. The oxen, yak, water buffalo, mule, reindeer, dog and llama are a few others which were tamed. Most important, however, was the horse. From early times in domestication of animals, the horse has proved to be one of the most useful steps in transportation yet developed. Not until the invention of the steam-driven locomotive and the gasoline-propelled auto did the horse finally give way to new transport devices. But this is getting a little ahead of our account of development of the wheel.

Early man, thousands of years ago, felt the heavy burden of packing and so he resorted to dragging his loads. He developed a drag or a type of sledge or as the Indians called it a "travois." The early sledges were two rough branches of timber or a forked tree section pulled along by man or animal. Today the travois of the American Indian is very much like the ancient drags.

Sledges or sleds are usually associated with snow or other low-friction surfaces. But early man used the sledge for any type of travel. The ancient Egyptians used the sledge for transporting large blocks of stone for their temples and pyramids. One record from ancient Egypt tells about the transportation of a giant colossus or statue hauled by four rows of 43 slaves each in an all "heave together" by the task-



One of the first methods of transporting goods was to balance bundles on the head, still is used in some areas of the world.

master who clapped his hands in signalling commands. There is relative little use of sledges in the modern world that is not associated with snow or friction-free surfaces.

But drags, the travois or the sledge were not the only pre-wheel vehicle. The litter and the sedan chair were used in early times. The litter usually consisted of two poles holding a load and suspended or held by two men. Sometimes the litter would be borne by two horses or four men. This was virtually a lightweight type of sledge lifted from the ground and carried.

In earliest times the litter was restricted to loads and as far as human beings were concerned to women and invalids.

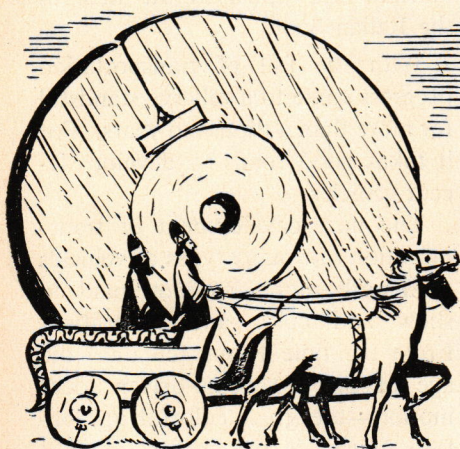
The litter led in the course of development to adaptations and refinements such as placement of a roof

over the litter unit, the use of skins and furs and the introduction of posts and an upright seat. Thus the old crude litter borne by two or four men developed into a sedan-type chair borne by as many as six or eight bearers. The story of sedan chairs is not ended yet for an adaptation of this form is used today in Asia and the mounting for elephants is a type of sedan chair famed in the Orient, particularly in India today. The funeral bier and the modern first aid stretcher is an adaptation of the old litter-types of "vehicles."

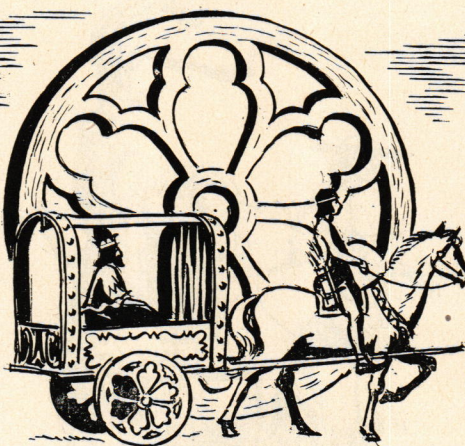
Much of this crude and inefficient hand-carried or animal-born litter or chair-type transport has persisted even paralleled with the development of the wheel.

Just when the wheel itself was invented by man is not definitely known, but some historians place the time as long ago as 4,000 years before Christ and some as late as 1560 B. C.

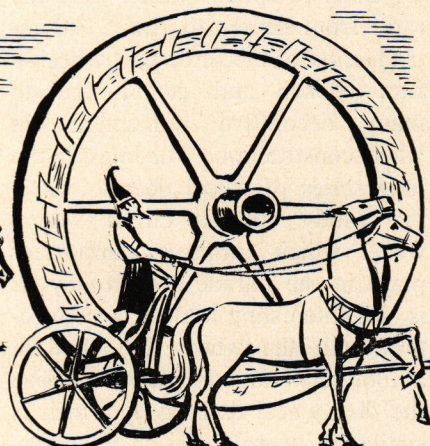
How the wheel was invented has been reconstructed in terms of what early man must have done thousands of years ago to ease his burdens. He may have put a sledge or drag on a couple of logs and discovered that they rolled fairly easily. But logs had to be taken up from the rear of the drag and replaced in front, a burdensome process. And so an attempt was soon made to use logs with a cut-out center or axle in a fixed position. We do know that the first log-wheel did have a com-



Wheel was improved when sections of log were halved and an axle added.



To eliminate some of wheel's weight, portions of the disc were cut away.



Counterpart of modern wheel appeared when the first spokes were developed.

pletely revolving axle. The center or axle piece was held in place in the body of the cart with wooden pins in a manner similar to the way we use oarlocks today. The revolving full axle is a practice by no means discarded for much of our modern rolling stock on railroads use the same principle.

The next development came when man "sliced" a great disk from a tree trunk or log and put a hole in the center for his axle. This great wooden disk was really the first actual wheel. With this came the step of fixing the axle to the body of the cart and letting the wheel move around the fixed axis.

But the large solid disks proved to be heavy and something of a load in themselves and so attempts were made to lighten it. This was done through taking boards and fastening them together—two half-circles into a crude wheel. Better yet was the practice of perforating or gouging out great areas of the wheel in order to remove much of the wood weight. This may have been done to lighten the wheel itself and in part to provide holds in which sticks could be inserted in order to give more leverage or "heft" in tough spots.

Evolution of a Wheel

Finally man in his trial and error method of developing and using the wheel hit upon the device of combining three main pieces in wheel-making—the outside rim, the center-piece for the axle and the connecting links or spokes which were the radii from center to rim. The introduction of the three-part wheel—rim, spokes and center—led to many decorative refinements in wheel construction. The latest in the long series of wheel decorations is the gaudy colored circus wagon wheel which forms an important place in the parade color today. It is also interesting to note in connection with the wheel that modern automobile manufacturers utilize the disk wheel extensively which is similar in external design in a general sort of way to the very first

wheel man developed thousands of years ago.

It has been thought that the wheel originated in the Old World and that it was brought to the Western Hemisphere by the early explorers, the Spanish Conquistadores in South America and the English in North America. However, explorations a little over 20 years ago in South America excavated two huge stone wheels over six feet in diameter and a foot and a half thick. The wheels were definitely not of Spanish origin and it is believed that they were used for early Indian transport.

Early in the wheel development came the chariot and the four-wheeled wagon.

The Egyptian chariot was usually mounted on wheels two and a half feet to little over three feet in diameter and the body was either open or covered with skins or basket work. They usually accommodated two persons standing upright and were useful in narrow streets or narrow mountain roads. Useful in warfare, these early chariots were made by the hundreds and enabled the warriors to develop almost as much speed as a horse could gallop.

The chariot, like the wheel itself, lent itself to decoration and refinement in appearance as well as to utilization for commerce and war in the more practical consideration. The Bible has many references to the use of chariots. The Song of Solomon tells about Solomon building a state chariot which was of cedar but

had pillars of gold. The Egyptians developed a pattern which was a basic mode of transportation for 2,000 years.

The Greeks and Romans made extensive use of chariots. The Greeks used the chariot as a war vehicle, but in later times used it only for state occasions, parades or for amusement and sport. Chariot racing, for example, was on the program of the early Olympic games. Four-horse chariots became both spectacular and common.

Front and Rear Openings

The Romans used the chariot for war and commerce. They used a chariot from the Greeks with a rear opening and also adopted one imported from Britain with a front opening.

The Romans found use for wagons—more than the two-wheeled variety. They used four-wheeled chariots and wagons to haul men and materials. But their great contribution to transportation was not in refining the vehicle but in building roads. For 500 years from about 300 B. C., roadbuilding was one of their chief goals. More than 48,000 miles consisting of 372 thoroughfares were constructed by the Romans. The pavement was over four feet thick and from 13 to 17 feet wide and some of the old Roman roads have lasted for 800 years. The most famous of the old roads was the Appian Way, a 350-mile route from what is now Brindisi on the Adriatic sea down to the heel of the Italian boot.

With the fall of transportation progress came to a relative standstill for more than a thousand years. For it takes good roads to develop decent vehicles.

The next development of transportation saw many types of vehicles used with more attention paid to show and color and decoration. From the time Rome fell until the age of power—steam-driven locomotion—the great colorful age before power, is the subject of Part II of this series.



The ancient pack horse is in use today.

Gasket Cutter Handles Small and Long Cuts

A gasket cutter which will handle a job with a radius as small as one-quarter of an inch and straight cuts of any length is now being produced. To make a circular cut, a center pin and a slide block are employed. Irregular shapes are handled by a curved blade which replaced the straight edge.

For straight cuts, a guide which slides along the edge of the material is provided. The body of the tool is molded Bakelite. Extra cutting edges and pivot pins are available. The unit includes a scale for accurate setting.



Light-Weight, Flameless Flare Is Introduced

Small and compact, a new light-weight flare is said to be designed for greater trucker safety. Three "70" flares fold into a convenient size and fit in a metal case which can be stored in tool compartment or attached to vehicle.

The full-sized, plastic, shatterproof reflectors are visible up to one-half mile in rain, snow or fog, the maker claims. Flares lock automatically in vertical position and are held secure by four chisel-point corners which prevent sliding in winds.

The manufacturer says the flameless flare meets requirements of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

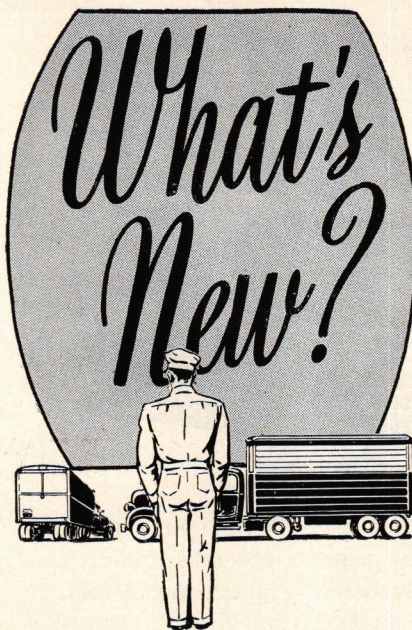


Skylift Trucks Feature Foam Rubber Cushions

Comfort and better performance have been combined in a new lift truck series which the manufacturer says is the result of four years of research.



Among the most important mechanical advancements incorporated in the new industrial truck is the addition of two inches of lift to the manufacturer's entire series. The industrial truck now tiers to 132



inches, with no change in the collapsed mast height of 83 inches.

A larger seat, with foam rubber padding (see photo) and an adjustable back rest is said to provide more comfort for the operators and contribute to the unit's overall efficiency.

The seat is several inches wider than its predecessor and for the first time has full side support to prevent sliding while making turns. Both the seat and the back rest have three settings from which the operator may select the position he prefers. These can be adjusted in a matter of seconds.



Soldering Unit Used For All Type Jobs

A new soldering unit, for both light and heavy work, operates on the conduction principle and has a 24 heat selector, according to the manufacturer's announcement.

The soldering is done with a light hand-piece which weighs only five ounces and is handled as a pencil. When contact is made with the work tip, the copper jacketed carbon "pencil" glows red and the flux-core solder flows as it is touched to the pieces being joined. Power is used only when contact is maintained. The manufacturer says no dressing or tinning is required.



New Glass Resists Glare, Reduces Heat

A glare and heat-reducing glass now is being produced, and the maker says it is recommended for both curved and flat glass windshields and for sidelights. Chemicals mixed in the raw materials at the time it is made give the finished glass

a slightly bluish-green tint. Light from bright sunlight is reduced by excluding the infra-red rays without distorting vision. The manufacturer also says there is some absorption of heat rays and that the glass reduces fading of upholstery.



Metal Putty Is Easy To Apply; Won't Shrink

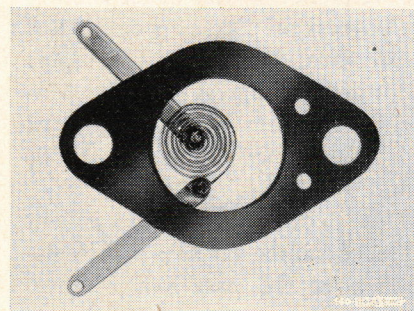
A new metal-fill material for repairs has been marketed, and the manufacturer says the material, which can be applied with spatula, squeegee or fingers, will harden without shrinking.

The metal putty, it is claimed, will not corrode. When hardened, it can be filed, ground, wire brushed or sanded. The manufacturer states the material will resist the usual liquids which vehicle's body is likely to encounter. A three-pound can of the metal putty will fill about as much as 14 pounds of conventional body solder, according to the announcement.



Carburetor Preheater Aids Winter Starting

A carburetor preheater device that serves to eliminate the problem of starting passenger car, truck and tractor engines in cold weather is now being manufactured.



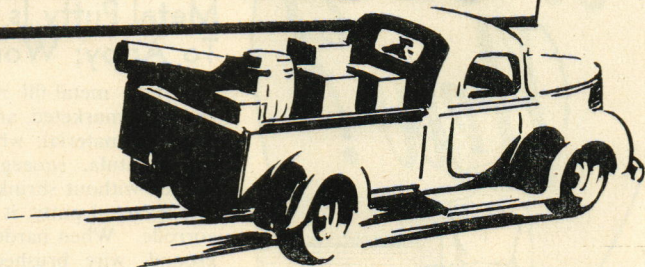
The unit operates from the motor battery and is stated to be able to start vehicles even at temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero. The item consists of a nichrome heating element held by two terminals in a phenolic plastic gasket. Terminal wires attach to the battery line and a control, push-button momentary contact switch which is clamped to the dashboard. When the preheater is turned on, the gas sprayed into the engine by the carburetor strikes the hot element and causes instant vaporization, resulting in practically instantaneous starting. The item is guaranteed and costs \$4.50. It may be purchased direct from the manufacturer.



Testing System Claims New Features

A new engine tester, which incorporates a built-in spark plug tester, provides meters for overall ignition testing while the engine is running. It can be used on 6-, 12- and 24-volt ignition.

SHORT HAULS



Issue Anti-Trust History

An unusual document covering anti-monopoly history of the past 50 years has just been issued by the Select Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives.

The monopoly problem is very much to the forefront these days and the House committee for the information of Congress had the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress prepare a special report on anti-trust activities. The report is entitled "Congress and the Monopoly Problem—Fifty Years of Anti-Trust Development—1900-1950."

This document is an excellent reference source on anti-trust legislation over the past half century. If any labor education officials are interested, they will find a wealth of background in this 174-page booklet.

Superhighway Proposed

A bill authorizing the construction of a transcontinental superhighway has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Harley Staggers (Dem., W. Va.). The bill outlines the route of a proposed four-lane highway beginning at Boston and ending at San Diego, Calif.

Representative Staggers says the road should be called the "Crozet Superhighway" and "shall use free ways and toll ways which are already established, contemplated, or

in process of being built, where they are adequate to handle traffic, but a new parallel superhighway may be established if it is found to be necessary. . . ."

The Commission to be created under the bill has authority to levy and collect tolls from any section which it builds.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Works which has jurisdiction of road bills.

Road Bill is \$570 Million

The new highway aid bill introduced in Congress calls for an appropriation of \$570 million annually, which exceeds President Truman's budget figure of \$500 million.

The bill which provides for \$500 million for aid to the primary and secondary systems and \$70 million for Interstate Highway Systems improvements is said to be a compromise between the Truman figure and the higher sum of \$810 million asked by the American Association of State Highway Officials. A report on this recommendation was included in an article in last month's issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.

The new bill departs from the 50-50 allocation of funds whereby one-half would be provided by the Federal Government and the balance posted by states. The new ratio authorizes as much as 75 per cent to be furnished by the Federal Government. This provision applies to the Interstate System improvements.

Funds also might be shifted between the two funds—the Interstate and primary-secondary aid systems.

The authorization in the bill would provide the \$570 million for each of two years ending with the fiscal year 1952-53, July 1, 1953. In addition to the \$570 million the new bill would also authorize annually \$20 million for forest highways; \$12,500,000 for forest development roads and trails; \$14,500,000 for national parks and parkways, and \$4 million for Indian reservations.

Plan D. C. Sesqui Events

April will be a busy month for Washington, D. C., for it marks the opening of the Sesquicentennial Celebration with a great number of ceremonies and special events.

The official opening date of the "Freedom Fair," as it has been called, is April 15 and it will extend for the remainder of 1950. Among the events scheduled are a "Salute to Freedom" program as the sesqui kick-off, a reenactment of laying of the cornerstone for the District of Columbia and a special session of Congress honoring the nation's capital.

Freedom Fair officials are taking advantage of every possible holiday to have special ceremonies and have also designated "state days" honoring the individual states which are expected to send representatives for participation in the program.

Toll Roads Issue Again

The toll road issue came up again in Georgia and the state senate passed a bill to create a Turnpike Authority empowered to build toll roads. The governor of Georgia favors toll roads from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Griffin, Ga., and between Augusta, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla.

Legislation has been approved by the New Jersey governor, Alfred E. Driscoll, permitting the private sale of toll road bonds as needed instead of marketing \$220 million at one time.

Will the Elephant Ever Learn?

THE Republican Party in its recent "restatement" of party "principles and objectives" is liable to run afoul of one of its most useful adjuncts, the National Education Association. For years the United States Government, through the Federal Trade Commission and the U. S. Department of Education, has been warning our citizens on the skulduggery of the phony schools which have been robbing helpless victims by issuing bogus diplomas and useless courses. Now that the conservative and dignified National Education Association has been pushed into investigating these outrages in our educational field, we suggest that it review the quackery present in the labor relations palliative which its good friend and ally, the Republican Party, now uses to obtain money and votes. Even though the National Education Association may try to whitewash this latest Republican attempt to mislead our citizens on the Taft-Hartley slave labor act, it would be worthwhile indeed to evaluate the latest labor education plank of the Republicans by using the National Education Association's yardstick in detecting fraudulent purposes of the gyp diploma-mill establishments.

Bear in mind that the Taft-Hartley Act was ballyhooed to the people by the newspapers as the means to stop all strikes. Naturally, it hasn't—so why keep it as the law? Industrialists, bankers, and big business boys were convinced it would smash all unions. It hasn't—because the workingman wasn't fooled by the glib phrases which tricked him so easily in the 1890's; he's too well educated today to fall again.

The Republicans now state: "We favor continuation of the Taft-Hartley law because it has restored equality between employers and employees, guaranteed the right of collective bargaining, the recognition of

GOP Policymakers Push the Working Man Into Democratic Party; Latest Utterance Offers Amusing Setto with Party's Old Friends

unions and the right to strike, while protecting the rights of the public and union members. Under this law union membership has increased to new highs, wages have risen to record levels and strikes have decreased." In laying this egg, the Republican Party has unquestionably availed itself of the cooperative efforts of educators, social psychologists, economists, sociologists, psychiatrists, anthropologists, political scientists, and other specialists in human relations.

The National Education Association committee on fraudulent schools and colleges has started a nationwide survey to find out what existing practices should be changed. The committee listed these four objectives as its major task for the present:

- "1. To make members of the teaching profession aware of the existence of fraudulent institutions.
- "2. To encourage professional organizations to assume real responsibility for outlawing fraudulent institutions.
- "3. To encourage the teaching profession to warn youth and adults against such institutions.
- "4. To acquaint members of professional organizations with effective ways of outlawing fraudulent institutions, including the use of the services of the Federal Trade Commission."

Incidentally, the activities of the National Education Association might well be investigated in determining why the teachers of the land are so grossly underpaid.

Make no mistake about it, the

yardstick of the National Education Association would need plenty of rubber to cover up the quackery contained in the latest labor plank of the Republican Party. Since all benefits to the workingman, which are claimed by the Taft-Hartley Act salesmen, would have been gained without the act, why not start chopping off useless Government expenditures by repealing this disagreeable, reactionary statute?

Taft-Hartley Hits Teamsters Again

When is a boycott not a boycott? Can you picket an employer's truck? Is a deliveryman an employee or an independent contractor? Does the T-H Act force a truck driver to cross a picket line?

Such questions have kept Teamsters Brotherhood lawyers and the NLRB busy for the last two years.

Last week, the Teamsters sustained another tough decision. This is one that will be applied against union after union.

It seems that Local 89 of the Teamsters in Louisville has a number of experienced members who need work.

Last summer, a transfer company in Louisville decided to hire a vice-president's son rather than an unemployed union truck driver to fill a vacancy. The union objected. The NLRB last week ordered the union to quit trying to force the transfer company to give preference in hiring to unemployed union members.

One moral to this for employers is: You can eliminate unions by hiring only sons of vice-presidents. . . . if you have enough vice-presidents.

Strike Back! Cancer Must Be Whipped

(Continued from page 13)

these microscopic plants responsible? No one knows yet. The idea was tested and discarded 50 years ago. Now the Philadelphia discovery has started the work out afresh.

And so the search goes on until, one day, the men of science will conquer this killer as killers like smallpox, diphtheria and others have been conquered through unremitting research efforts.

With 200,000 Americans dying of cancer this year, the chances are that this year or in the immediate future years, you or one of your family or neighbors is going to fall a victim to this killer. What can you, as an individual, do about this hideous possibility?

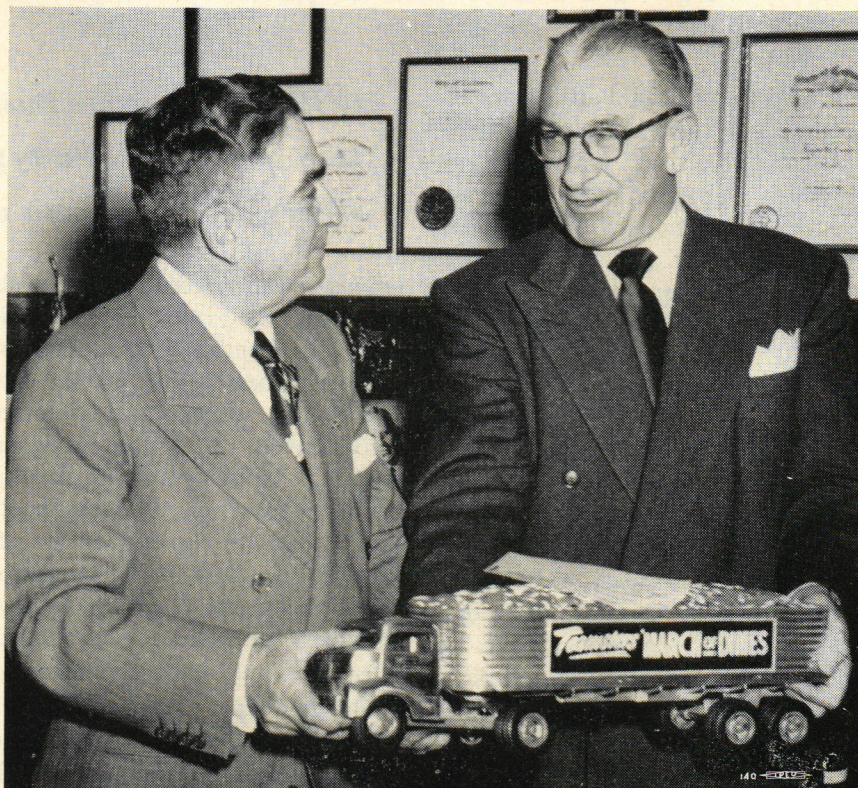
First, you can contribute generously to the current drive for funds to finance the research activities of the American Cancer Society. The government has recognized the need for this activity and has made it extremely easy for you to contribute. All you have to do is to put your contribution in an envelope, address it "Cancer" and drop it in any mailbox. Uncle Sam's post office department carries on from there.

Not only should you contribute, but you should influence others to contribute so there will be a successful ending to this campaign and the necessary money to accomplish the research will be attained.

Secondly, you should learn the seven danger signals of cancer. Learn to recognize them in yourself, your family and your friends. If cancer is detected early, diagnosed properly and treated, cure is comparatively simple. If you stick your head in the sand like an ostrich and say: "Oh, maybe it isn't cancer," you may die.

Don't try to economize by taking chances with your family's health. Everyone should have a yearly checkup by a doctor. Some people

JC 42, Los Angeles, Ends Dimes Drive



Sheriff Biscailuz (left), International Representative Annand.

Local Unions of Joint Council 42, Southern California, with headquarters in Los Angeles, wound up a successful March of Dimes campaign with a novel way of presenting a total of more than \$2,500 to the chairman of the Los Angeles County MOD campaign.

The presentation was made on behalf of the Joint Council by International Representative John M. Annand, Co-chairman of the Teamsters' Dime campaign, to Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz. It took the form

of a miniature truck filled to overflowing with silver dimes and topped with a check for the amount collected.

The money was collected during meetings of the locals during February. Co-chairman Annand and Mark S. Whiting, secretary of Local 93, thanked the members for their generosity. In addition to the donations from individual members, locals passed special motions to contribute to the campaign through contributions from their local treasuries.

pay \$6 or more two or four times a year to have their automobiles checked and tuned but refuse to pay \$4 to \$6 once a year to have their bodies checked. Not only cancer but other diseases may be found by the examining doctor and a resulting saving in life, suffering and money can be effected. Women over 40 should have an examination twice a year. And don't forget that cancer also strikes children.

Anyone who has ever seen a cancer victim in the last stages of the disease does not have to be told twice how horrible cancer can be nor does he have to be cautioned to be examined or urged to contribute to fight this disease. There are many good causes for which we are asked to contribute but none of them is more vital; closer to the welfare of all than the fight against the great killer; cancer.

Special Notice!

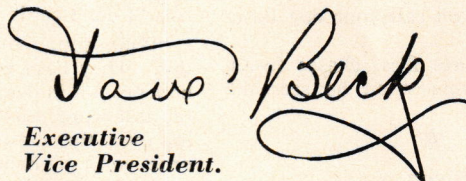
To All Delegates to the

NATIONAL TRADES DIVISION CONFERENCE

April 17-20, 1950

Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois

- Please note time—week of April 17—and place—Palmer House—for the Conference.
- All Policy Committees will meet at 9:30 a. m. Monday, April 17, the Palmer House.
- Following this general meeting the various committees will meet with their respective groups.
- On Tuesday morning at 9:30 a. m. these committees will report to the overall committee.
- On Wednesday the Local and Over-the-Road Conference will be held.
- On Thursday the National Warehouse Conference will meet.
- Delegates expecting to attend should send reservations to the Palmer House.
- All officers of Local Unions, Joint Councils, Area Sectional Organizations, and Trade Divisions are hereby alerted for this conference.
- These are important meetings and all locals are urged to give top priority attention to this matter.


Executive
Vice President.

Relax WITH US

He Asked for It!

The long distance van driver was growing a little road-weary, so he pulled the unit safely off onto the shoulder of a pleasant stretch of Vermont country road. Lighting up a fag, he gazed around about him and saw a farmer over to his right in a field removing rocks. Thinking to have a little fun, he stepped from his cab, walked over to the fence and said: "Nice crop of rocks you raised here, Hiram. Where did they come from?"

"Glacier brought 'em," grunted the farmer without even turning.

"Oh, the glacier, eh?" the van driver teased. "Where's the glacier, now?"

"Well, if you're really interested, sonny," snapped the farmer, "I'll tell you. It's gone back after more rocks."

★

The Pay-Off

The warehouse superintendent was making a tour of his various departments. In the stockroom, he stopped and stared. A boy was leaning against a packing case, smoking a cigarette idly.

"How much are you getting a week?" demanded the superintendent.

"Twelve dollars," the boy replied.

"Here's your \$12. Now get out of here. You are through."

The youth pocketed the money and sauntered away. The superintendent turned to his chief clerk and asked:

"Since when has that fellow been with us?"

"Never, that I know of," the clerk replied. "He just brought over a note."

★

Natural Mistake

For some time the Danish airlines have given their passengers sticks of chewing gum labeled: "To prevent unpleasant pressure in your ears during starting and landing."

It just had to happen: A lady passenger plaintively appealed to the stewardess: "Help me get this stuff out of my ears. It doesn't help anyway."

★

Another Strike-out!

Jim: Why do you call your dog Baseball?

John: He catches flies, chases fowls, and runs for home when he sees the catcher coming.

★

A Firm Bee-liever

The woman visitor dashed angrily up to the beekeeper and complained, "One

of your bees stung me. I want you to do something about it."

"Certainly, madam," said the beekeeper soothingly. "Just show me which bee it was and I'll have it punished."

★

Rats Mit 'Em!

Mary: Quick, wake up, Sue! I heard a mouse squeak.

Sue: What do you expect me to do, get up and oil it?

★

"F" Means "Fanning"

Girl Student: Do you think someone can really tell the future by looking at cards?

Boy ditto: My mom can. She took one look at my report card and told me just what would happen when pop got home!

★

Matter of Taste

Wife (trying on new spring hats): "Do you like this one turned up?"

Teamster Hubby: "How much does it cost?"

Wife: "Twenty dollars."

Teamster Hubby: "Turn it down."

★

Hold the Presses!

Collegiate Reporter: "I've got a perfect news story."

Editor: "How come? A man bit a dog?"

Reporter: "No, a bull threw a politician."

★

Random Harvest

Guest: "What's that strange looking plant over there in the corner?"

Host: "We raised that from a canary seed. We always wondered what they were like."

★

Proof Reading

"Yep," said Grandpa, "newspapers are just like women."

"But, gramp," said his college grandson, "I don't get it. What do you mean?"

"Well, son," said Grandpa, "it's like this. They both have forms, back numbers are not in demand, they always have the last word, they are well worth looking over, they have a good deal of influence, you can't believe all they say, there's small demand for the bold-faced type, and every man should have one of his own and not borrow his neighbor's."

Beastly Story

Game Warden: "Don't you know rabbits are out of season now?"

Hunter: "Yes, but I had to shoot this one. Just plain self-defense."

★

Dinner Is Coil

Mr. Brown: "Waiter, what kind of meat is this?"

Waiter: "Spring lamb, sir."

Mr. Brown: "I thought so; I've been chewing on one of the springs for an hour."

★

Simple Arithmetic

Liza, the negro cook, answered the telephone one morning and a cheerful voice inquired, "What number is this?"

Liza was in no mood for trifling questions, and said with some asperity, "You ought to know. You done called it."

★

Tail-End Tommy

Hearing a crash on the platform, the agent dashed out. He was just in time to see the tail end of the train vanish from sight, while a very disheveled young man lay flat on his face, surrounded by upset milk cans and the contents of his suitcase.

"Was he trying to catch the train?" the agent asked a small boy.

"He did catch it," replied the lad cheerfully. "But it got away again!"

★

They Learn Young!

Five-year-old Sue was "helping" her daddy at his work bench in the basement. Finally he tired of her incessant chatter and questions, and he asked her to be quiet for a while.

"I don't have to be quiet," Sue stated importantly. "I'm a woman."

★

Times Are Tough

"These sausages you sent me are meat at one end and bread crumbs at the other," said Mrs. Andrews.

"Yes, madam," replied the butcher, "in these hard times it is difficult to make both ends meat."

★

Offer Accepted

Irate Parent: "I'll teach you to make love to my daughter, sir."

Young Man: "I wish you would, old boy, I'm not making much headway."

PHOTO CREDITS

5—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

15—U. S. Census Bureau.

19—E. C. A.

Be a real Unionist

Wear Your

TEAMSTER INSIGNIA



Secretary, Local Union

CITY _____ STATE _____

Please order the following articles for me:

_____ Gold Plated Buttons (Sterling) _____	\$.50
_____ 14-k Solid Gold Buttons _____	2.50
_____ Watch Charms _____	2.00

Ship to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

Local Secretary will
remit this order and
total amount to John
F. English, General
Secretary-Treasurer,
222 E. Michigan St.,
Indianapolis 4, Ind.

USE THIS
CONVENIENT
COUPON
today

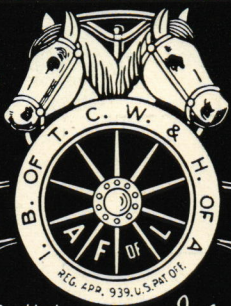
92

TEAM-MATES!



UNION SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS



WAREHOUSEMEN
AND HELPERS
OF
AMERICA

Affiliated with

A.F. of L.

Daniel J. Tobin, General President

John F. English, Gen'l Sec'y-Treasurer

THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

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Spend your **TEAMSTER** wages
The Union Way